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Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Sept 2nd 1915

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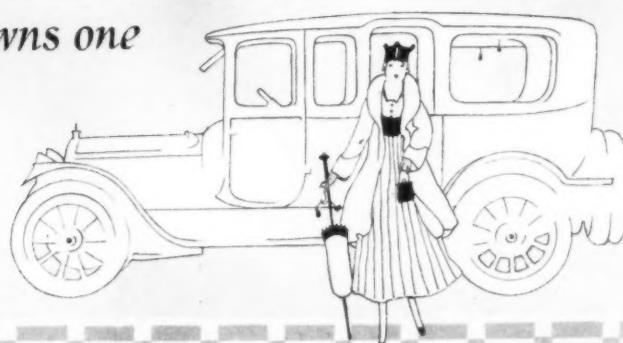
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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States

Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER
"In God We Trust"

CXXI

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915

NO. 3130

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By W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

Editor of Leslie's Export
Promotion Department

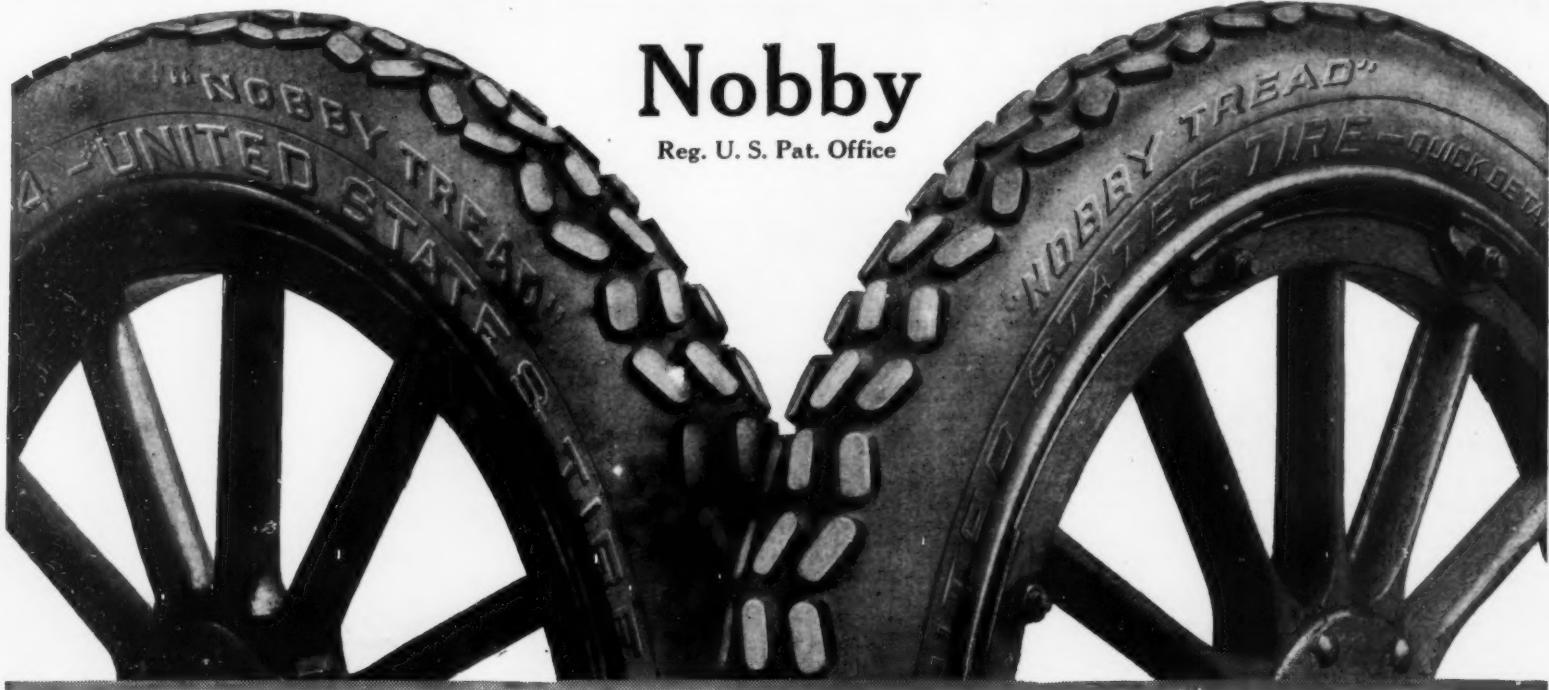
For twenty years the writer has been studying this market. He knows it as you know your home town. His information is first hand, gathered where he lived and worked, from people whose language he talks, whose habits, characteristics and wants he understands. What he writes is not theory nor simply an analysis of trade statistics, but plain, workable facts.

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MAKING IT PLEASANT FOR TOMMY

BY JAMES H. HARE

SPECIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS ENJOY THEMSELVES

The donkey chaise excited great interest at the Actors' Garden Party where 300 wounded soldiers were entertained.



LONDON LIKES TO DO THIS

A bit of the Royal Botanical Gardens, where the Actors' Garden Party was held. Over 10,000 people attended, and many unique attractions were provided. At the left is the Gaiety Theatre Company's booth, a prominent attraction.



PRETTY DRIVERS OF THE TOM THUMB COACH

A delightful miniature turnout that carried many passengers. The pony was easily controlled by the children.



THE PLACE WAS FULL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Men in khaki were the center of attraction. England is full of wounded soldiers and everybody delights to do them honor. In fact, complaints are heard that they are sometimes unpleasantly overwhelmed with attentions. The hospitals are overrun with well-meaning women who want to cheer up the sufferers.

WHO WOULDN'T BUY CIGARS?

Two of the most successful sales ladies at the Garden Party. The bower of Lady Nicotine was not dependent wholly upon the quality of the cigars and cigarettes it offered for its great popularity. Several favorites of the London stage had it in charge.

EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

THE LYNNING SPIRIT

NO man is safe while lynch law is being tolerated. When lynching begins law ends. When the mob dominates justice disappears.

The state of Georgia may well feel disgraced that it permitted a band of lynchers to challenge the majesty of its courts. It is "Georgia's Shame" as the Atlanta *Constitution* confesses.

We have not entered into the merits of the Frank case. We are not discussing them now, but many will find proof that Frank's trial was not impartial in the fact that a mob finally took his life.

The lesson of the Frank case goes beyond the man himself. The lynching of character and reputation by thoughtless writers that is going on in the United States is little less reprehensible than the lynching of men and women. It bears the same fruits. Authority is defied, justice is challenged, the church is contemned while special rights are demanded for those who constantly denounce the granting of "privileges" to others.

Frantic appeals to passion are made by public officials of the Walsh type, and at this writing dispatches from Colorado report that a judge, upright so far as we know, has been barred, at the behest of so-called labor leaders, from presiding at future trials resulting from disorders in the coal strike. He is to be punished for meting out a life sentence to a convicted murderer. Thus are law and justice subverted.

A few weeks ago the governor of the great state of New Jersey sat helpless while riotous strikers were threatening with torch and rifle the property of a corporation that had provided their sustenance during many years, both of prosperity and adversity.

We live at a time when politicians are being bulldozed by men falsely claiming control of masses of voters, a time when liberty is distorted into license, when freedom of action is demanded by a class that would deny it to all others.

The country has been swept off its feet by this spirit of insurrection, insubordination and selfishness of the mercenary. Nothing could be more destructive of patriotism, nothing could strike a greater blow at the welfare of the nation than the spirit of unreason which prevails.

At this moment the American flag is being driven from the high seas by a law enacted by a cowardly Congress while in fear of the labor vote, not realizing that the workingmen of this country, whenever the test has been made, have shown that they are as independent at the ballot box as the banker, the farmer, the business or professional man.

It is high time that the country rose in its might to declare against all the lynchers, dynamiters and demagogues who are usurping the seats of statesmen.

THE TIME HAS COME TO FIGHT

THE Interstate Commerce Commission must be reorganized or else it must go, excepting the two members who, alone of all that responsible body, seem to realize the precarious condition of the country with one-eighth of its railroads in the hands of receivers and one-half the rest bound the same way. The two exceptions are Messrs. Daniels and Harlan. They favor granting the railroads the increase they need. Mr. Daniels was appointed by President Wilson and it is believed that he expresses the President's views. If Mr. Wilson would remove all the commissioners who have failed to rise to his own superior judgment, the change would be welcomed everywhere and would furnish the best evidence of the sincerity of the President's declaration in favor of giving business a fair show.

The inexplicable antagonism of the majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission towards the railroads meets widespread reprobation. The officials of the railroads, their hundreds of thousands of stockholders and every one of their million employees, should stand ready to make a fight against the commission as now organized. If President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad is correctly reported, the members of the commission are not attending to their duties as they should. It is said that only one commissioner heard the evidence in the action

THE CAMPAIGN CRY FOR 1916

BY SENATOR BORAH OF IDAHO

THE cry in that campaign of 1916 will not be for more ideas, but for bread; not for more rhetoric, but for more soup; and the termination of the campaign will not be doubtful when its issue is once raised before the American people. Ideas! Many a poor fellow wishes today that they were eatables.

brought against the anthracite railroads, which threatens a cut of \$8,000,000 in the income of the latter. The final report in the case was prepared by a lawyer who from the outset was hostile to the railroads and who had much to do in instigating the action against them. These accusations are worthy of serious attention. We have no doubt that the President and the incoming Congress will inquire into them thoroughly.

It is no laughing matter that one-eighth of the railroads of this country are in the hands of receivers. It means that war has been made upon our second greatest industry. War should provoke warfare in return. Justice is on the side of the railroads. The Commerce Commission concedes that the cost of labor and material has shown a progressive increase in the past years, while none of the railroads show a return beyond 6½ per cent. on their undisputed value. This leaves nothing for emergency necessities caused by floods and other disasters. No business can secure capital if it be limited to an earning of from 4 to 6 per cent with no reserve for emergencies.

The railroads are unable to provide the necessary improvements and betterments they urgently need, and that would involve, according to a standard authority, an expenditure of *three million dollars a day continuously for a period of five years, or the enormous aggregate of five billion dollars for labor and material.*

The time has come for the railroad managers of the country to actively organize with their shareholders and their employees into an army of earnest, patriotic and determined citizens, an army not afraid to meet the "busters" and "smashers" face to face at Washington or anywhere else.

LOADING THE TAXPAYER

FADS come high and the people foot the bills. The Socialists are having their imitators among the so-called upholders who, overlooking the ninety-nine per cent. of the employed, contented, peaceful and happy, are demanding that public attention be given exclusively to the one out of a hundred, or thousand, who is out of a job or who will not take a job because he thinks it is not good enough for him. During the heavy snowstorm in New York last winter a call was made on the unemployed for a list of 40,000 men to work for liberal pay, but only 20,000 responded. The bread line was good enough for the rest.

San Francisco has added one mill to the general annual tax so as to create a permanent fund to give work and relief to the unemployed. We are pensioning the widows, and now it is proposed to provide permanent aid for the idle. In Illinois, "unemployment insurance" is proposed, and an association in New York is working out the details of a similar bill to be urged upon the attention of the Constitutional Convention.

It is proposed that throughout the United States every man who is out of work shall have at least \$3 a week at the expense of those who work. The State is to foot the bill, and the thrifty who pay rent and constitute the best element in the State are to be taxed for the unthrifty, although the thrifty are now taxed to the limit of endurance.

How much farther is this folly to go without public protest?

THE PLAIN TRUTH

PRIVILEGE! When it was proposed to write into the Constitution of the State of New York an amendment prohibiting the granting of privilege to any class or individual, not granted equally to all members of the State, this just and equitable proposition was rejected as "re-actionary"—a popular word with demagogues and faddists.

PENALTY! Both the Republican and Democratic parties in New York State pledged themselves last year to the short ballot and to economies in state adminis-

stration. It is a strange sight to see some of the short-sighted political leaders of both parties now bitterly arrayed against proposed constitutional amendments in favor of both of these much-needed reforms in the interest of the long-suffering tax payers and rent payers of the state. What will the latter do at the polls to those who seek to betray them? *Wait and see!*

SO? "Coal is to be cheaper." This, at least, is the promise following the ripper decision of the Commerce Commission reducing the railroad tariff on anthracite about \$8,000,000 a year. One day the commission increases Western rates \$1,000,000 and the next day knocks \$8,000,000 off the earnings of the coal roads. Fine fun for the commission, but what about the public? We beg to remind the public that the trust-busters promised that their program of busting the trusts would reduce the cost of living, but prices have been on the rise ever since the work began. We ask our readers to cut out the prediction that coal will be cheaper this winter and paste it in their hats for future reference.

ROOT! Somewhere in the Good Book it is said that "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." We respectfully recommend the consideration of this enlightening text to the General Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Topeka, Kansas. "A Methodist minister and prohibition leader of national prominence," according to this secretary, recently said, "We need Elihu Root for President of the United States. His wonderful knowledge of international affairs and splendid executive ability make him the logical Republican candidate in 1916." Because of this statement the hot-headed Secretary above referred to has sent a circular letter to editors throughout the country, denouncing Mr. Root in the most unjust and reprehensible terms. The Secretary prefaces his outrageous calumnies by stating that "the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has nothing to do with political parties as such." We believe this to be true and for this reason we believe also that the first duty of the Church's Temperance Society in Kansas is to get a Secretary who will realize that fact, and also learn the Christian virtue of temperance—in speech as in all things else.

HANDICAPPED! Some of the serious difficulties under which business still labors, owing to handicaps enacted by Congress, are strikingly set forth in a recent address by Mr. J. J. Donovan, President of the Pacific Logging Congress, before the Forest Club of the University of Washington at Seattle. In the Pacific Northwest, he said, shingles and lumber are so low that their manufacture is impossible at present cost, and wages of workmen must be cut or the mills must close. The Federal laws forbid such combinations among manufacturers as will permit them to live, though labor unions have a legalized right to combine. Moreover, our markets have been opened to the virgin forests of Canada where mills are operated almost wholly by cheap Oriental labor and where forests pay only one-sixth the annual tax imposed in this country. Canada's tariff of 25 per cent. ad valorem bars American lumber manufacturers from her territory. American ships passing through the Panama Canal have to pay 20 per cent. higher tolls than foreign vessels, and a Pacific coast lumberman shipping to any Atlantic port must use an American ship costing \$1,000 more a month than a foreign lumber-laden vessel sailing from British Columbia to the same port. British Columbia lumbermen are preparing to enter on a large scale and to occupy the Atlantic coast market of the United States. When peace is restored, Canada will be able to charter many vessels at lower rates than American ship owners can make. Our laws prevent American lumbermen from using this cheap tonnage for carrying lumber through the Panama Canal. Mr. Donovan also alluded to the La Follette Seaman's Bill as a detriment to our shipping, and said our export trade is closed for lack of ships due to our impossible laws. Mr. Donovan declared a deeper trouble than tariff or navigation laws affects all business, and he instanced government attacks made during the past ten years on railroads and great manufacturing concerns. Capital will not flow into new enterprises, he argued, until it is clear that the public attitude has changed. The Federal court's decision in favor of the United States Steel Corporation marked the turn of the tide. Mr. Donovan expressed his appreciation of "the ringing editorials" in LESLIE'S "which are doing much to clear the air." The speaker's audience was enthusiastic over his remarks, indicating a strong reaction in a radical State against the government policy which has been so injurious to business.

HOME, CAMP AND BATTLE



ROUGH AND READY LIFE OF THE MILITARY CAMP

French and Belgian soldiers preparing a meal in a farmyard in Flanders. Among them, doubtless, are some of the gourmets of Paris and Brussels, now thoroughly accustomed to the

discomforts of military life and the crudity of its fare. War overturns the habits of peace and puts rich and poor on an equality in the field.



GERMANY'S FEARFUL ONSLAUGHT ON RUSSIA

A Russian position near Jaroslau, in Galicia, after it had been taken by storm by the German-Austrian troops. Since reconquering Galicia the German armies have swept through Poland, and on August 20th took Novo Georgi-

evsk, the last Russian stronghold but one in Poland. The Russian armies were placed in great danger, and the possibility of the enforced removal of the Russian government from Petrograd to Moscow was being discussed.



WORKERS AT HOME

At home, no less than in the camp, war reverses the ways of peace. These girls are gentlewomen of England, engaged in harvesting. Before the war they would not have thought it possible that they should ever do manual labor out of doors. Many women of delicate birth and breeding in all the warring countries are working in factories, taking the place of workmen who have gone to the front. Still more are nursing the sick and wounded.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA

NO. I. LAND OF GREATEST OPPORTUNITY

BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

ALASKA is the most misunderstood and misrepresented section of the United States. People generally, and sincerely, believe that the name Alaska is synonymous with snow and ice and couple it accordingly with ice cream freezers and cold drinks. Yet the principal cities of Alaska along its southern coast line—Juneau, Ketchikan, Cordova, Valdez and Seward—do not average as cold in mid-winter as New York and are seldom as cold as Baltimore and Washington during cold waves.

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the whole United States and its prodigious area of about 600,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of the German Empire, spreads from the temperate zone to the Arctic Circle. Not one-quarter of it is in the latter. Below the circle lies a magnificent belt of fertile soil. It is estimated by government authorities that the agricultural area of Alaska's fertile valleys and plains, on many of which cattle can be wintered without feeding, aggregates 30,000 square miles, with a climate like that of northern Europe—Norway, Finland and Sweden. This land is richer and more productive than that of any other country in the world, well watered, fairly well timbered, and 320 acres are open free to the settler if he wishes to take up a homestead.

In the great central valley of Alaska the coldest days of winter are not as cold as reported from time to time in the prairie states of the United States, like Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota. Stock raisers and farmers are going into Alaska on every steamer from Seattle to look the country over. They are equipped with the special government reports on Alaska that can be had without charge by writing to the Department of Agriculture and to the Department of the Interior at Washington or from any member of Congress. Visitors to Alaska are surprised at what they find when they reach the interior. Nor do they need to suffer hardship in making the trip, for first-class steamships to the principal ports, with unusually reasonable rates, are running out from Seattle nearly every day and railroad and automobile lines to the interior are readily available. Nor is it necessary to go far, for every valley leading from the coast is waiting for the husbandman.

THE VICTIM OF PANIC

Thus far the astonishing mineral and industrial wealth of Alaska has been its attraction. Wideawake capitalists have invested millions in fisheries, in gold and copper mines and in railroads, in oil wells. They were preparing to open Alaska's enormous deposits of coal and to do development work on every hand, on the largest scale, when suddenly a senseless outcry, a panicky "scream," that Alaska was being despoiled, checked the advance of prosperity. Signs multiply that public opinion is experiencing a decided reaction and that it will insist on giving men and women the freest chance to open Alaska, subject only to fair and square regulation such as everybody will be willing to accept.

What does it cost to visit Alaska and how much time does it take? For purposes of illustration I will give my own experience. Four first-class lines of steamers make regular trips from Seattle to Alaska and rates and accommodations on all are reasonable. I selected the *Admiral Watson* of the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, as it makes the inland trip to Kodiak. The excursion rate from Seattle to Knik (and once a month, further on, to Kodiak) is \$100 first-class, including stateroom berth and four meals a day. The last meal is supper at nine o'clock. For shorter distances to ports on the way, proportionate rates are charged. The excursion trip to Knik or Kodiak consumes from 18 to 20 days, according to the length of stops for freight and passengers at different places en route, so that the cost for transportation, meals and lodging is about \$5 a day, which is most reasonable. The steamers burn oil and are free from dust and cinders. The table is excellent, the beds most comfortable and the service, all around, as good as can be had on the Atlantic steamers and at less cost. At the various stops the wild flowers which grow everywhere in profusion are gathered by the passengers and every table is adorned with its bouquet. The winter steamers do not make as many stops as those that run in summer.

The steamer trip to Alaska, for convenience and comfort, rivals the best that the luxurious Atlantic liners can offer. Brass bedsteads in large staterooms, with private baths, are available for those who can afford to be exclusive, and electric lights at the head of each berth give comfort to those who cultivate the habit of reading at night. The cuisine receives special attention and the gourmet who delights in the freshest and choicest fish of the seas, including salmon, halibut and the delicious deep sea black and rock cod will find no fault with the variety of the supply.

Fresh vegetables, abundance of fruit and meats with the daily product of pastry cooks enable the steward to provide a bill of fare of such excellence that the snappy call of the bugler three times a day, for breakfast at 8, lunch at 12 and dinner at 5:30, is an event of animating interest.

GOOD FARE FOR ALL

The late supper at 9 P. M., with its popular big pot of baked beans, Boston style, never fails to attract a goodly crowd with an appetite astonishingly sharpened by the pure exhilarating mountain air. The ennui and depression of a hurried ocean trip are conspicuously absent and sleep is always sound and refreshing even for the semi-invalid to whom sleep is the most welcome of all visitors. Dressing for dinner is unknown. The passengers are traveling for business, health and pleasure. The menu on the *Admiral Watson* took on special items of epicurean interest at some of the landing places. As we left Ketchikan we were regaled with delicious small fishes, much like smelts, which steward Leonard found at this place. At another point we were supplied with most delicious deep sea black cod, and still further on the steward came across a basket full of mountain trout fresh from an angler's creel and they grazed the board at dinner the same evening.

For an excursion to Alaska, you need nothing warmer than you do for a trip across the Atlantic. A light overcoat or a raincoat and sweater may come in handy on the breezy side of the steamer now and then, but there will be times when your summer garments will feel more than you need. If your excursion takes you away from the coast and into the cooler mountainous interior, of course you will need your warmest clothing, especially at night.

What would an Alaska steamer be without its phonograph in the cabin! Not a minute is it idle; even while the passengers are down below at meals some lingering hand reaches out for the latest record. Mr. Evans, the Consulting Engineer of the United States Government Board for the Alaska Coal Fields, on a special mission, where he will be shut in until November, said to me, "What would the miners do without the phonograph? I find one in every cabin no matter how remote it may be. It has helped to drive away the loneliness of camp life in the far-off wilderness and is mainly responsible for the marked decrease of insanity among the miners so noticeable in recent years." The instrument on the *Watson* was just then melodiously grinding out "Annie Laurie." "Think," said Mr. Evans, "of the soothing effect of that beautiful song on a Scotchman immured in a cabin a thousand miles from the nearest settlement."

TALES OF THE DEEP SEA

It is a pleasure for the traveler to hear the tales that veterans of sea service recite on an Alaskan voyage of two or three weeks. Captain Jensen of the *Admiral Watson* has spent his life from boyhood on the ocean. He has no end of stirring reminiscences, but like most sea-going men he is difficult to "start." The steward of the *Watson* is also inclined to reticence, but I got him to tell me of his laughable experience when he first crossed the equator and suffered the rough initiation that King Neptune, impersonated by a sailor, gives, or used to give, on all sailing vessels, to travelers who failed to give a liberal bribe to one of the sailors. When the equator was reached, the sailors welcomed Neptune arrayed in kingly robes improvised for the occasion. Then the luckless neophyte was tied to a chair by the king and his courtiers. He was lathered with a whitewash brush from a soapy mixture in a tub, was shaved by a sailor with a big wooden razor, finally

rinsed off with the engine's hose and tossed into a large canvas bathtub to wallow out as best he could. He suffered all this with his clothes on and was duly rewarded with a certificate artistically engrossed and illustrated with appropriate sketches by one of the sailors. Steward Leonard's diploma of graduation reads as follows:

DOMAIN OF NEPTUNE REX

To All Sailors wherever ye may be, and to all Mermaids, Sea Serpents, Whales, Sharks, Porpoises, Dolphins, Skates, Eels, Suckers, Lobsters, Crabs, Pollywogs and other Living Things of the Sea.

Greeting: Know ye, That on this 20th day of August, 1911, in Latitude 0000° and Longitude 180° there appeared within the limit of Our Royal Domain, the U. S. A. T. "Sheridan," bound southward for Manila and Pacific Ports.

BE IT REMEMBERED Ourself and Our Royal Staff, And Be It Known: By All ye Sailors, Marines, Land Lubbers and others who may be honored by his presence that

FRANCIS J. LEONARD

having been found worthy to be numbered as One of Our Trusty Shellbacks has been gathered to our fold and duly initiated into the SOLEMN MYSTERIES OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF THE DEEP.

Be it further understood that by virtue of the power invested in me I do hereby command all my subjects to show due honor and respect to him whenever he may enter Our Realm.

Disobey This order under penalty of Our Royal Displeasure.

Given under our hand and seal this August 20th A. D., 1911.

DAVY JONES,

His Majesty's Scribe.

NEPTUNUS REX,
U. S. Ruler of the Raging Main.

It is a world of strange happenings. On the Alaska steamer from Seattle was a young lady who bitterly lamented to a friend aboard the loss of a pin. It was an Elk emblem, gold and jeweled, a present from her brother. She had lost it on the street in Seattle just before her departure. She related the circumstances in the presence of another passenger to whom she had just been introduced by her friend. This fellow passenger seemed interested and finally inquired: "Did you really lose an Elk pin and did it have your initials engraved on the back?" "Indeed I did," replied the young lady. "How did you know about the initials?" The passenger rejoined, "Well, I found it!" He proceeded to relate that he had picked up the pin on the street in Seattle just before the steamer had sailed. In a few minutes he returned from his stateroom and restored the lost treasure. A happier young woman than the recipient could not have been found.

IMMENSITY OF ALASKA

Alaska's immensity impresses one beyond belief. It embraces the picturesque, the sublime, the material and the beautiful. It reveals to the visitor, multiplied one hundred fold, the beautiful Thousand Island region of the St. Lawrence, the snow-covered Alps, the fords of Norway and the volcanic and glacial wonders of Iceland. It has the sweetest flowers, the most luxuriant vegetables, the finest grazing and timber lands, the richest fisheries and mineral deposits, and a most healthful climate, with the warmth of the Middle States in winter along Southern and Western Alaska, and the dry, healing cold of the Arctic in the highest latitude of the territory. Extending from our Pacific Coast 3,000 miles toward the Orient, Alaska is the glittering diamond of America's diadem. The United States has expended for Alaska, including its purchase price of \$7,200,000, its courts, territorial officials, roads, etc., \$38,000,000 and has received from Alaska customs, public lands and taxes, \$18,000,000. Meanwhile Alaska has produced fish, gold, copper, furs, etc., worth \$500,000,000. Was it a good bargain?

Ketchikan, the first stop of our boat, two and a half days out from Seattle, is perched on a side hill, the main buildings on the principal street running parallel with the water. They are built on spiles as the tide runs high. It was strange to see the hill-side dotted with dwellings from top to bottom. It was a picturesque and fascinating sight. Ketchikan is a leading fish center with a large salmon cannery and cold storage fish house in which I saw halibut and salmon frozen stiff as boards and piled up as compactly as cord wood in clean, sweet chambers at zero temperature. The small herring used as bait are frozen in bales like hay, and cold-storaged away for summer fishing. The halibut and salmon are always given a dip in clear fresh water before being frozen and thus are glazed with a protective coating of ice. Ketchikan has a daily paper, the *Miner*, four pages, price 10 cents, and its wideawake editor is Richard Bushell, Jr. H. C. Strong, President of Northland Steamship Company, and Captain C. G. Quillian, commanding the United States Survey steamer *McArthur*, welcomed the passengers of the *Watson* cordially. Mr. Strong took no little pride in calling attention to the profusion of flowers about many of the houses, and picked from the bushes in his own garden some of the finest and largest raspberries we have ever seen.

Within ten or twelve hours after leaving Ketchikan, as we sat at dinner at six o'clock, Captain Jensen hurried to the pilot house. We were to pass through Wrangell

(Continued on page 242)



CAPTAIN
M. M. JENSEN
The popular commander of the *Admiral Watson*, one of the finest boats in the Seattle-Alaska trade.

LAND OF MARVELOUS RICHES



JUNEAU, CAPITAL OF ALASKA AND ITS LARGEST CITY

On the right will be seen one of the large stamp mills utilizing the enormous deposits of low-grade gold ore, made available only by the investment of millions of capital. This ore carries from \$1.50 to \$2.00 in gold to a ton of ore and yet is milled at a profit of about 75 cents a ton and at the rate of 10,000 tons a day.

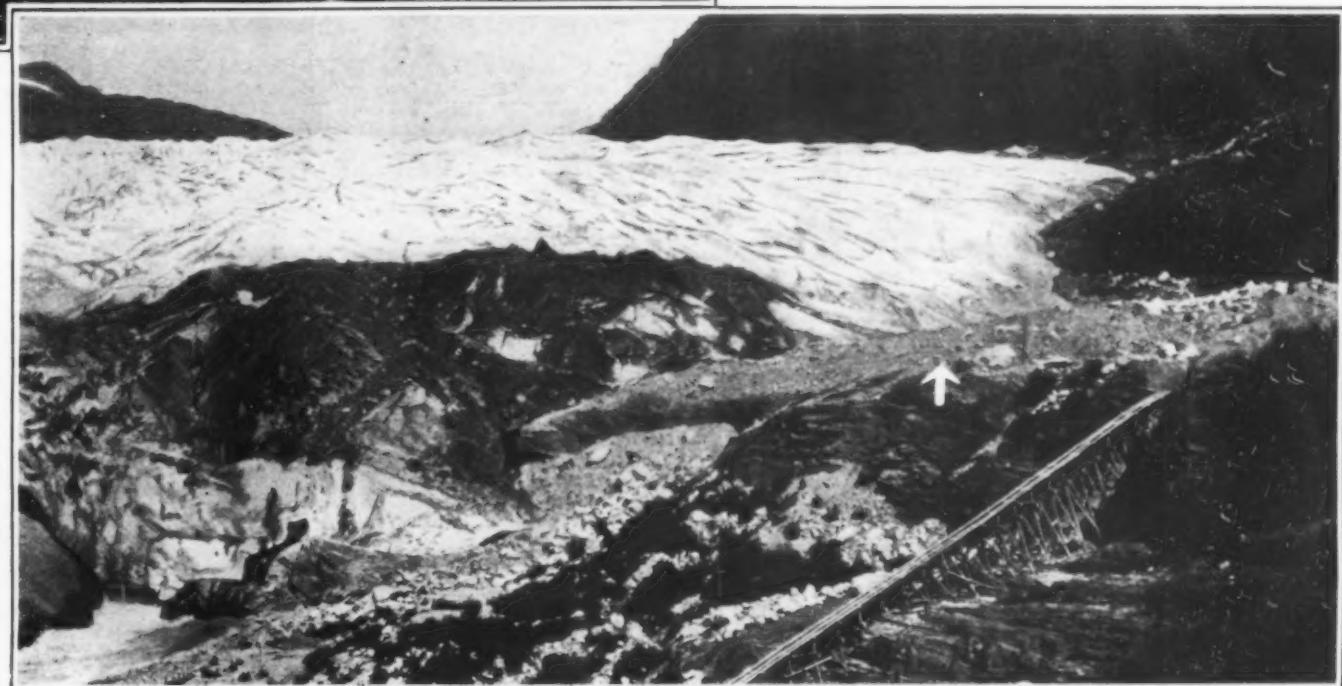


KETCHIKAN, A TYPICAL ALASKA CITY

This was formerly the center of a large halibut fishing industry, but since the Canadian government has offered inducements to American fishermen to land their fish at Prince Rupert at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the halibut industry at Ketchikan has suffered severely. Ketchikan lies at the foot of a mountain. Its principal street is built on piers as the tide runs very high. The city is surrounded by a rich but largely undeveloped mining territory.



GROUP OF PASSENGERS ON THE "ADMIRAL WATSON"
Members of the "Round-Trippers Club" enjoying the picturesque and majestic scenery while passing through the famous Wrangell Narrows.



FAMOUS MENDENHALL GLACIER A SHORT DISTANCE FROM JUNEAU

This is known as a "dead" glacier, that is, it is receding instead of advancing. It is receding at the rate of 100 to 150 feet every year. The arrow at the right

points to the morain of pulverized rock and stone left by the retreating mass of ice extending for miles into the interior.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION



GEORGIA'S DISGRACE

THE Frank murder case, which caused more widespread excitement than any other of its kind for several years, culminated on August 17th in a lynching. Frank was kidnapped from the State Penitentiary at Milledgeville, Ga., by 25 armed men from Marietta and rushed across the state in an automobile, a distance of 175 miles to Marietta, which had been the home of Mary Phagan, the girl he had been convicted of murdering. There he was hanged to a tree where his body was exposed to the view of hundreds, including young

girls and boys. It was with difficulty that the large crowd that gathered after Frank was dead was restrained from mutilating the remains. Judge Morris, the man who saved Detective William J. Burns from being lynched while gathering evidence for Frank's defense, calmed the mob by a speech. The lynching was carefully planned and methodically carried out. Frank met death with quiet fortitude.

The press of the country outside of Georgia has been unanimous in its denunciation of the crime, and even within the state it has been condemned by most of the papers. Under the caption "Georgia's Shame," the *Atlanta Constitution* said: "The sovereignty of the State of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated, raped. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. The assault of the lowest criminal upon the life, person or property of another affects directly but two persons, the assailant and his victim; that act of the mob which lynched Leo Frank has put a stain upon the escutcheon of a State which more than 2,500,000 people are trying to preserve untarnished." The *Brunswick News* and the *Augusta Chronicle* condemn the act in language almost as strong. The *Jeffersonian*, edited by Tom Watson, defends the lynching and continues to denounce Ex-Governor Slaton, who commuted Frank's sentence from death to life imprisonment because of his doubt that the condemned man had a fair trial. How fair the trial really was may be judged by the implacable hostility with which a large element in Georgia has demanded Frank's death. A local paper in Marietta also justifies the lynching. Elsewhere, throughout the country, influential newspapers have condemned the lynchers in the strongest terms and have called upon the state to bring them to justice. A movement to ostracize the State of Georgia until this is done has been suggested by Edward J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, who has called upon the governor of Illinois to refuse to honor requests for extradition from the Georgia authorities until the State has purged herself by punishing the lynchers.

SINKING OF THE ARABIC RELATIONS between the United States and Germany were greatly strained by the sinking of the White Star liner *Arabic* on August 10th as a result of a submarine attack off the coast of Ireland. To our last note of warning against the imperilling of American lives by unlawful attacks on merchant ships Germany had made no reply in words. Many of the most influential papers of the country took the position that in this attack the reply had been made in deeds. At least two American passengers lost their lives. The *Arabic* was bound from Liverpool for New York and was torpedoed without warning. That most of the passengers and crew were saved was due to the calm sea, the advance preparations for hastily taking to the boats and the excellent discipline of the officers and crew. American newspapers

and public men united in denouncing the act and in calling for adequate action on part of our government. Secretary of State Lansing announced that no action would be taken until the government was in possession of the full official reports, which had been called for.

MUNITIONS SALE NOT TO STOP **T**HE reply of the government at Washington to the protest by Austria-Hungary against the continued export of arms and munitions

from this country, was, as every one had anticipated that it must be, a polite refusal to comply with the request to place an embargo on shipments of contraband of war. This decision is arrived at after a careful review of international law, and the Austrian government is rebuked for the statement that authorities on international law are unanimous in declaring the export of contraband to be unneutral. An interesting appendix to the note is a table showing the exports of munitions to Great Britain by Germany and Austria-Hungary during the Boer war. The total for the year of the greatest export (1900) was, for Germany, 1,325,647 pounds of explosives, 145,062 pounds of gunpowder, 665,348 pounds of shot, and 78,483 pounds of cartridges. The Austro-Hungarian exports for the same year totaled 82,452 pounds of war material, "exclusive of small arms." So far as the State Department is concerned the matter is closed. Our exporters will not be interfered with from that source.

praise that it has received from the press and public men. Not only are a fine lot of possible volunteer officers receiving a training in the rudiments of military science, but great interest has been developed throughout the country, the results of which must be far-reaching. It is absurd, however, for the press to assume, as some prominent papers have done, that these men will be qualified as officers at the end of a month's training.

CHARGES OF

GERMAN INTRIGUE **A** NATION-WIDE sensation was created recently by the publication in the *New York World* of a series of articles concerning pro-German activities in the United States. The articles were based on correspondence which fell into the hands of the *World* and which indicated that representatives of the German Government were promoting a variety of schemes in this country to injure the cause of the Allies. Among those implicated in the affair, the *World* says, were Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire; Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington; Capt. Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy; Dr. Herman F. Albert, chief financial agent of the German Government in America; Hugo Deutscher, German banker of Zoldt, trade

Bank of Berlin; Hugo Schweitzer, a German chemist; S. Sulzberger, Frankfort, Germany; Herr Waetzig, representative of the German Government in the United States, and agents of the German Secret Service. These men, it is claimed, sought to influence and control the American press, to establish newspapers and news services, to finance lecturers and moving picture shows, and to publish books — all with the object of stirring up discord among the American people to Germany's advantage. It is averred that the pro-German paper *Fatherland*, published in New York, has received monthly payments from the German treasury. It is also deduced from the correspondence that the German Government is building a large munitions plant at Bridgeport, Conn.,

which has contracted to supply the British and Russian Governments with its products, as "a blind," and without intention to deliver the goods, except to Germany through an adjoining neutral country. Moreover, the correspondence reveals that German agents have been striving to foment strikes in establishments manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies. Among the asserted steps taken to shut off war supplies from Great Britain and France were the securing by Hugo Schweitzer of the transfer to himself of a contract with a company in Newark, N. J., and Thomas A. Edison for \$1,400,000 worth of carbolic acid; an attempt to tie up two plants producing liquid chlorine, which has been used for asphyxiating purposes in the trenches; a move to acquire control of the Wright Airship Company of Dayton, Ohio; the holding up of shipments of dyestuffs from Germany in order to intensify American indignation at the British

blockade policy; and the organization of movements in favor of imposing an embargo on munitions of war. The names of a number of well-known Americans, men and women, are mentioned in the documents in connection with the embargo project.

The *World* calculates that \$2,000,000 per week of German Government money has been spent in furthering these undertakings. Dr.

Albert issued a statement declaring that a false construction had been placed on the acts of himself and his associates.



UNITED STATES ARTILLERY ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER

The Sixth Field Artillery during maneuvers in Texas, by means of which they are kept in perfect trim for action in Mexico, if necessary. The cavalry has had to bear the brunt of chasing Mexican bandits who cross into the United States on marauding expeditions.

PEACE IN MEXICO STILL FAR OFF

THE administration's plan for peace in Mexico has not yet borne fruit. It has, however, received the approval of the principal powers of Europe, and the adhesion—at least it is so reported at this writing—of Villa. Carranza has modified his hostile attitude to the extent of promising a pacific reply to the note from the United States and the six Latin-American republics that joined in the plan proposed by President Wilson. It is understood, however, that his reply will be a plea for recognition of his government. Strenuous efforts are being made to show that he has established a real government in Mexico City, and supplies are being shipped in to feed the starving population of the capital. Fighting still continues among the factions, and disorder along the Texas border is the rule. Several United States soldiers have been killed in skirmishes with Mexican bandits on American soil. The note addressed to the various leaders in Mexico contained no threat of forcible intervention, and it is generally assumed that the South American countries will stand by the United States only so long as no resort is made to force.

OFFICERS FOR VOLUNTEERS

THE Military Training School inaugurated at Plattsburgh, N. Y., by the War Department for the training of volunteers who would make suitable officers for an army of defense, has aroused great enthusiasm all over the country. The camp could accommodate only 1,200 men but many more than that number applied for the month's training. It was announced as a business men's camp, and many of the men who are doing their turn as "rookies" are well-known in financial circles. A great deal of gush has been printed in the papers, but the camp is deserving of all the sensible



JAMES E. SMITH

Warden of the prison from which Leo M. Frank was taken. The warden and other officials were held up by armed men. The Prison Commission calls the affair a "regrettable incident."

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIPLOMATIC INTRIGUES

DISCLOSURE of the underground diplomacy of German agents, who have been trying to offset the disadvantage of the cut cable by establishing other means of putting Germany's case before the American people, caused no surprise at the Department of Justice, where all sorts of charges have been under investigation for some time. The special agents of the Department have been investigating not merely the allegation that German influences have been at work to arouse sentiment against the wholesale shipment of arms and ammunition to the Allies, but also that they have tried to provoke strikes at various munition factories and to stir up another revolution in Mexico and sedition in the Philippines. Hundreds of such charges, including the allegations concerning passport frauds, which seemed to have some foundation, and the allegations concerning the placing of bombs on ships sailing from American ports, which had no foundation, have been investigated. Some, as indicated, have been found true, and some false. In no instance, however, has the President felt called upon to make representations to the German government. He is probably aware that a great nation at war is not likely to remain supine when she sees shipload after shipload of arms and ammunition going forward to her enemies. The disclosures, however, show underground diplomacy in such a dramatic way that E. Phillips Oppenheim must blush at the impotence of his own fictional intrigues. If the curtain could be raised upon the activities of all the belligerents in the United States—as it has now been raised upon German activities—it would provide material for a score of Broadway thrillers.

SWATTING RAILROADS **I**T IS evident that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet realized the needs of the railroads of the United States. Not satisfied with denying the Western railroads the increase in freight rates that was so badly needed, the Commission recently cut the rates on anthracite coal to the point where the railroads will find it difficult to provide revenue for operating expenses. The proceedings against the coal-carrying roads involved interests of great magnitude, and yet the Commission permitted a young attorney to preside during most of the hearings; only at a few of the sessions did any member of the Commission itself attend the hearings. The decision was based largely upon the report of the young attorney, and the result has been somewhat disastrous. The best year of the last sixteen for the anthracite carriers, as shown by the financial results of their operations, was the year 1907. In that year the net operating income, after paying wages, other operating expenses, taxes and interest upon indebtedness, averaged only 7.41 per cent. of the cost of their properties; while in 1914, the worst year, it fell to 5.06 per cent. From 1907 to 1914, the anthracite railways expended, in actual cash, for the extension and improvement of their properties, the sum of \$434,344,536, but in 1914 their net operating income was \$17,265,036 less than in 1907. The total gross receipts from all operating sources of the railroads serving the anthracite region, with the single exception of the Pennsylvania system, was \$274,593,886.96 in 1913, and no less than \$85,618,436.88 of this aggregate, or 31.6 per cent., came from the transportation of anthracite. Disregarding their passenger business, which all authorities agree does not produce an adequate return upon the property



THE GERMAN AM-BASSADOR

Count Johann von Bernstorff, against whom allegations of undiplomatic conduct in furthering the German propaganda have been directed.

used in the public service, it appears that 44.9 per cent. of the freight receipts of these companies was derived from anthracite. When the Interstate Commerce Commission struck at the anthracite revenues of these carriers, it struck at the very heart of their business. As they were able to exist mainly, and in some instances almost wholly, by serving the anthracite mining industry, such an attack impairs the very foundation of their existence. It is no wonder that inquiry is made as to what incentive or justification the Commission's decision offers for further borrowing for the development of these properties.

WILSON'S REVERSAL **T**HREE has been a sharp reversal of attitude on the part of President Wilson with reference to military preparations since William Jennings Bryan left the cabinet. Less than nine months ago, in his annual message, the President asserted to the House and Senate that "America should not be turned into a military camp." He added that the nation must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. "More than this, proposed at this time," he added, "would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch

were ready in every particular of organization, equipment and transport, to march against an enemy. In addition to this force, Switzerland can mobilize a reserve of 300,000 men, part of whom have served their time with the active army, and 50,000 of whom are always armed. In 1908, Switzerland had about 3,559,000 inhabitants; in 1910, the United States had more than 92,000,000. In 1910, Switzerland spent approximately \$8,099,765 for her military establishment, while in the fiscal year of 1909-1910 the United States military establishment cost \$101,262,069. The next Congress must face the problem of extravagance as well as that of national defence. There can be no denial of the fact that the present military establishment, while woefully incomplete and ineffective, is extremely expensive. It costs half as much as the German military establishment without providing one-twentieth of the German efficiency.

CORRECTING AN ERROR

August 5,

IN OUR issue of August 5, under the head, "The Futility of Some Figures," LESLIE'S criticised some of the census statistics relating to property valuations. These figures were taken from a preliminary bulletin. We are just in receipt of the Census Bureau's complete statistics in regard to wealth, debt, and taxation, which shed much additional light on the subject. It appears that, while the assessed valuation of Kansas property has been multiplied by seven and one-half in ten years, its

true value is estimated to have slightly more than doubled in eight years; that an increase of over 300 per cent. in West Virginia's assessed valuation has been accompanied by a gain of less than 200 per cent. in estimated true value, etc. The Census Bureau's complete report contains a full and detailed description of the varying methods of assessment and taxation in vogue in the different states, by reference to which the reader is enabled to avoid the statistical pitfalls into which he might be led by a hasty examination of the preliminary bulletin. Some of the figures relating to estimated actual wealth are very impressive. The total for the United States is placed at approximately 188 billions of dollars, more than 110 billions of which is represented by the value of real estate and improvements. The wealth of the nation increased by 75 per cent. in eight years, while that of Oklahoma quadrupled and that of North Dakota, West Virginia, and Washington approximately trebled. The total wealth of New York, \$25,000,000,000, is, of course, greater than that of any other state, while Illinois and Pennsylvania, with \$15,480,000,000 and \$15,460,000,000, respectively, are close rivals for second place. But the richest state in proportion to population is Nevada, with \$5,000 per capita. Next comes Iowa with \$3,500.

MILLIONAIRE BUSINESS MEN AT DRILL

A scene from the Plattsburg camp showing how the recruits are put through their paces by regular army officers.

us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble." In addition, while the President said that this nation "should take leave to be strong upon the seas," he doubted whether it would be well for the United States to do much until the experts agreed upon the ideal type of fighting ship. Now, however, the President admits that military preparations are necessary. He has instructed the Secretaries of the Navy and War to prepare plans for adequate defence. There is no doubt that he is sincere at this time in pressing for military preparations. The chief danger that confronts the President's programme, however, is former Secretary Bryan. Mr. Bryan was the dominant factor in the administration's control of Congress at the last session. Whenever the President was in doubt about the disposition of Congress toward any given policy, he called upon Bryan and Bryan delivered the votes. Bryan is now actively engaged in lining up his friends in Congress against the program of more adequate defence.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A RESERVE **P**RESSURE is to be applied at the next session of Congress for an army reserve which will provide a well-trained fighting force in case of any future emergency. With the exception of the United States, every great nation of the world has appreciated the fact that a certain class of its citizens must, while young, be trained in the use of arms at a minimum of expense to the nation, and as soon as trained, pass into a great reserve where they can pursue in peace their ordinary occupations, and yet from which they may be taken with certainty in time of war and used as a part of the effective defence of their country. Much has been said in a general way about the Swiss system which has been cited by Colonel Roosevelt and other public men as a model which the United States could well afford to imitate. After the outbreak of the European war, Switzerland in three days mobilized 200,000 perfectly equipped fighting men, most of whom were good shots and all of whom were accustomed to using the army rifle. At the end of three days, four army corps

PICKING A PRESIDENT **I**F the leaders of the Republican party want to know the type of candidate that will win Theodore Roosevelt's approval, here it is: One who, first of all, will use all his energy towards improving the military defences of the United States; who will make no promises, in the form of treaties, which cannot be kept; who will attack on the stump the foreign policy of the Wilson administration, pointing out its errors and the weaknesses which lead inevitably to embarrassments; a man who is identified with none of the existing peace societies, and who would be likely to give the Progressive friends of the Colonel a "square deal" in matters of appointment. This is the kind of man that Roosevelt recently described in talking to friends. He said he hoped the Republican party would adopt some of the Progressive ideas; but he feels that national defence and a vigorous foreign policy are more important.



GENERAL WOOD

An earnest advocate of military preparedness, who has been active at the Instruction Camp at Plattsburg.



PICTURE NEWS CO.

NEW PLAYS IN NEW YORK



WHITE
Irene Franklin in "Hands Up," the new comedy at the 44th Street which is proving a good venture for a galaxy of stars.



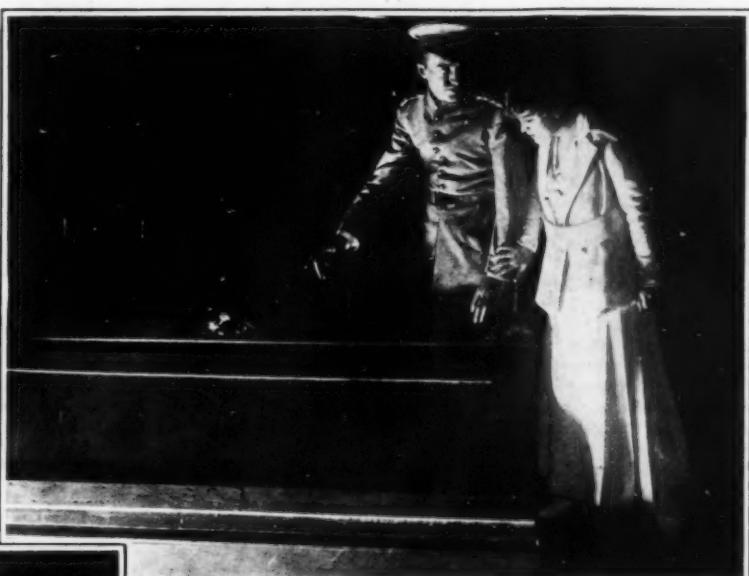
WHITE
Inez Buck, who will play one of the leading roles in "See My Lawyer," at the Eltinge.



WHITE
Martha Hedman, who, with Wallace Eddinger, heads the company presenting "The Boomerang" at the Belasco.



BILL B. Clegg
Ina Claire, who so ably satirizes Marie Odile in the 1915 Ziegfeld Follies at the New Amsterdam.



WHITE
William Courtenay and Violet Heming in the gripping war drama "Under Fire" which opened the Hudson Theatre.



WHITE
The always popular Jane Cowl will be seen this season in "Common Clay," the Republic Theatre's new attraction.



WHITE
Jane Oaker, appearing in "Cousin Lucy," which has followed the long run of "It Pays to Advertise" at the Cohan Theatre.



WHITE
Diminutive Francine Larrimore in the title role of "Some Baby," the farce comedy at the Fulton.



WHITE
Charles Ruggles, one of the mops-gatherers in "Rolling Stones," and Marie Carroll, another of the principals in the lively comedy at the Harris.

AT THE NEW YORK THEATRES

Belasco	The Boomerang	Comedy. Notably good company.
Booth	The Bubble	Louis Mann in Wall St. comedy.
Casino	The Blue Paradise	Tuneful Viennese operetta.
Cohan's Comedy	Cousin Lucy	A comedy success.
Fulton	Mr. Myd's Mystery	Good farcical play.
Gaiety	Some Baby	Excellent comedy.
Globe	Search Me	Mystery farce.
Harris	Chin-Chin	Second season success.
Hudson	Rolling Stones	A laugh builder.
Liberty	Under Fire	Stirring war drama.
Lyric	The Birth of a Nation	Biggest of the movies.
New Amsterdam	The Girl Who Smiles	Sparkling musical comedy.
Winter Garden	Ziegfeld Follies	Gigantic revue.
39th Street	Passing Show of 1915	Brilliant variety revue.
42nd Street	The Last Laugh	Unique farce.
	Hands Up	Successful s-star comedy.

CHICAGO JUNE BRIDES

PHOTOS BY MOFFETT STUDIOS



MISS IRENE LANE
Married June 16th to Mr. James Danaher.



MISS FRANCES STRANDBERG
Married June 22d to Mr. C. E. Jernberg.



MISS EDNA MAY STREAM
Who wedded John Ripley Marshall in June.



MISS FLORENCE COOK
Married June 1st to Mr. Frederick Detmer.



MISS ELSIE STEFFEN
Married June 10th to Mr. John Sthommer.



MISS ETHEL ALLEN
Married June 22d to Mr. Henry A. Dormeyer.

SERVICE FOR AMERICA

BY HENRY B. JOY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In this article Mr. Joy, one of our foremost business men, makes a plea for military training for our youth, not merely for the purpose of providing an army for defense, but to benefit the young men individually, and to foster the development of national solidarity. The nation is gradually awakening to the necessity of a better military equipment. President Wilson has asked the War and Navy Departments to prepare a comprehensive plan for the consideration of Congress, 1,200 business men have left their

important affairs to take a month's training in a military camp at Plattsburgh, and it may be necessary to have a second class to accommodate those who tried vainly to enter the first. Public-spirited men all over the land are interesting themselves in our military establishment and are pointing out its deficiencies and demanding that they be remedied. Next week Mr. Joy will review our navy in a caustic article. Other articles by prominent business men on topics of vital importance will be reprinted in LESLIE'S from time to time.



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BUSINESS MEN LEARN TO BE SOLDIERS

A view of the Training Camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where 1,200 men, many of them millionaires, are being taught the elements of soldiering, entirely at their own expense.

THE awakening of the public mind to the necessity of naval and military preparedness forebodes improvements in our industrial, commercial and public welfare not otherwise to be hoped for.

To the student of American conditions as related to our easy-going popular-government's attitude toward incompetent and untrustworthy holders of public office, toward lax enforcement of laws, toward grafting public officials, toward increasing "mushiness" in withholding death penalties from vicious criminals, and as related to the general welfare of the nation and the several states, it is apparent that the situation in military matters embodies conditions that fundamentally make for national inefficiency in citizenship. The old saying "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" certainly applies, as this is a government by the people.

It cannot be said that we are not intelligent or industrious as a nation. It cannot be said that we are not patriotic and imbued with love of country. What is our difficulty in bettering our condition as to civil and military capabilities?

Wars of serious character happen infrequently—so infrequently that whatever plan might be inaugurated to produce in reased military proportions must and should be based on the advantages to accrue to all the people during years of peace. If we study the situation carefully, it will be obvious that what we need most is the welding together for the common welfare of the variety of elements of which America is composed. Whatever does that will make us as a nation ready for war and national defense. But it will do more. It will make us ready for peace, which we are not now. Our efficiency as a self-governing people is low, very low. Our murder records and thousands of other records show how low it is. I quote from the *Army and Navy Journal* of August 7th:

STATISTICS ON MURDER

"In his book 'Pay Day,' page 109, C. Hanford Henderson tells us on the authority of Andrew D. White that, for every million inhabitants, Canada has each year three murders; Germany, under five; Great Britain, ten; France, fourteen, and Belgium sixteen. These records are distressing enough, but they fall into insignificance before our own record. In the United States of America, Mr. White says, we have one hundred and twenty-nine murders per million inhabitants every year! In one single year over eleven thousand men and women and children are murdered. One murderer in seventy-five pays the death penalty, and for the rest an average imprisonment of seven years settles the score."

If these facts are correct, and I see no reason to doubt them, there must be a cause for such an atrocious result. Our army and navy struggle for appropriations in

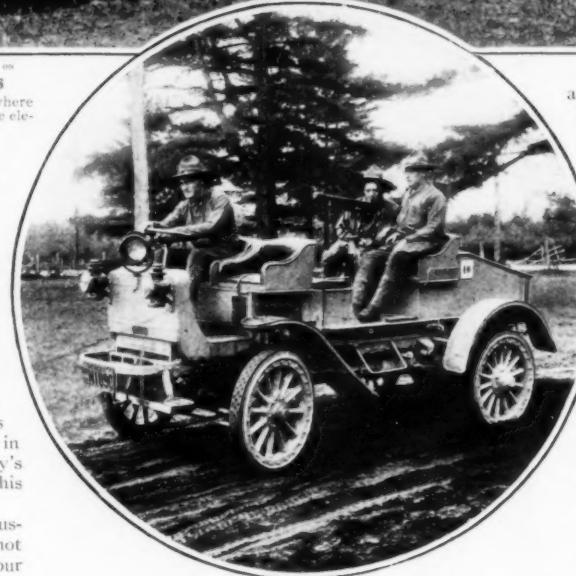
armies are rated, in numbers unless all the people are a part of it. A mere volunteer army of "armed citizenry" of any character capable of being our national defense against any nation which might engage us in military controversy is utterly outside of possibilities. Therefore, our problem is a broad one as viewed from a military point of view solely. But if we take the years of peace as the gauge of what activities we should pursue toward the desired end, then we approach a practical problem in a practical way.

INCREASE EFFICIENCY

The increase of the efficiency of the American people to do anything, no matter what, should be our object. The spirit of "For America" should be uppermost. We are and will be just such a people as the publications of the country make us. As they educate us so will we be. Theirs is the responsibility! The writer had the advantage of attending a military school when a boy, and of service in the state militia for nearly ten years, which included tours of duty at the Naval War College and the Torpedo Station and the still further greater advantage, later, of service in the United States Navy throughout the Spanish War. Ought not equal or similar opportunities so far as possible, even by compulsion, be afforded to every American youth? We do not realize how much we value the country we live in until we have served in its military establishment in time of war. Then we realize for the first time what our flag really means to us. It is not merely a decoration unless we make it so.

Imagine the conditions that would prevail if every man had received some military training during boyhood at school and then had had opportunity of availing himself of the invaluable training in actual military service in camp and field or navy. The broad diversified acquaintance thus afforded, among his fellow Americans, alone would repay infinitely in future years the sacrifice of time. In no other way could such a common and valuable spirit of Americanism be fostered and developed throughout our land as by mixing together and living and working together in military service. The physical training of the soldier gained in the period of service would be of life-long benefit.

It may not be uninteresting to state that the statistics of Detroit, Mich., by the census of 1910 show that 43.3 per cent of the population were born of parents of whom one or both did not speak English. In the population of one village adjacent to Detroit there are 53 different nationalities. Could a more beneficial result, nationally, be obtained than through bringing together in military training the youths of our cosmopolitan mixture? No military mobilization worthy of mention will ever be possible in this America of ours without a foundation based on the military education of the whole people. Such a military training would be of incalculable value to the nation in all its civil government and in every form of industry, agriculture, commerce, and international trade, by the increased efficiency and competency of the whole people in the performance of their daily tasks.



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MACHINE GUN PRACTICE

The use of machine guns on motor cars is an innovation in military tactics of great importance. Much is being made of machine gun drill at Plattsburgh.

Congress to increase their numbers, equipment and efficiency. They ask for aid and we give them none to speak of. Patriotic and highly trained officers of the Army and Navy are forced into uselessness by incompetent politicians. Our great political chieftains vie with each other for the popular vote. "Peace at any price"; "Too proud to fight"; "Armed citizenry is army enough," etc., etc. Grandiloquent statements by the secretary of the navy that our navy is superior to any in the world are given to press representatives, who spread the falsehood broadcast. Our secretary of the navy knows better or he should withdraw.

NO MONEY FOR DEFENSE

Appropriations for naval vessels and army requirements are voted down in Congress. Needed aid to maintain American merchant vessels, a necessary part of the navy, on the high seas, is declined; state aid for state troops is negligible; aid for military highways is frowned down. We drift along our easy path, each thinking that those in political office will look out for our national needs, and the press deceives us as to true conditions. Suddenly to-day, however, the condition of world-wide disturbed international relations shows plainly the necessity of having actually available military and naval forces of the first power and class, always ready, against the unfortunate time of need, possibly near at hand.

Soldiers, primarily, make military efficiency possible. It is not within the range of possibility to have an army, as

STORM SWEEPS TEXAS COAST



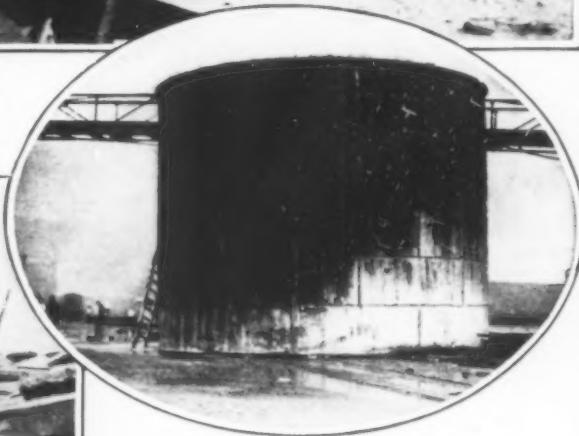
GREAT EXPORTING CITY OF GALVESTON DEVASTATED

An 80-mile gale, on August 16th, threatened to sweep the sea over Galveston, Texas, repeating the destruction of 1900, when 8,000 people were killed. The sea wall, built since the former disaster, saved the city. The picture shows wrecked boats swept ashore. The causeway that connects the city with the mainland was broken, and railway communication cut off. Great fires destroyed many buildings. About 20 lives and \$4,000,000 worth of property were lost.



FORCE OF THE SEA WAVES

Enormous masses of concrete were torn from the top of the sea wall and hurled about like chips. The wall held and justified the faith of its builders by saving the city from destruction. The people of Galveston have pluckily declined outside assistance.



CARRIED TWO BLOCKS

This huge oil tank was swept from its foundation and whirled two blocks by the rushing waters. Large buildings were torn to pieces and stretches of railroad track ripped up.



HOUSTON FEELS EFFECTS OF STORM

The prosperous city of Houston was flooded by terrific rains and much damage was done. Beaumont, Port Arthur, Sabine Pass and other coast cities were storm swept. It is estimated that 200 lives and \$15,000,000 worth of property were lost throughout Texas.



U. S. ARMY CAMP AT TEXAS CITY

A part of the post that was flooded and destroyed, and where ten soldiers were drowned. General Bell has recommended that the camp be abandoned. The soldiers assisted in rescuing citizens of Texas City, which was badly damaged.

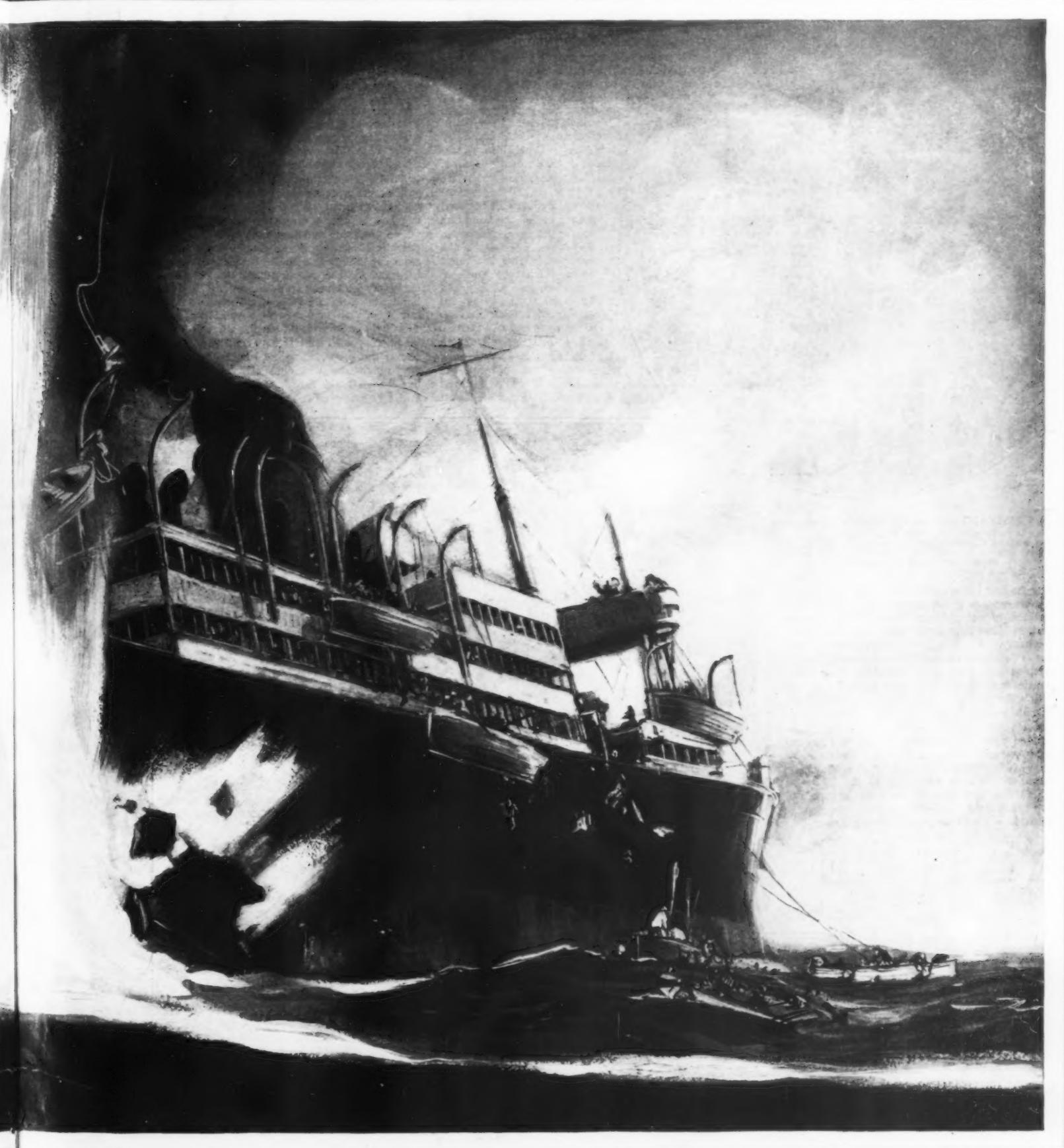
GERMAN TORPEDO DEALS A FATAL BLOW



A German submarine destroyed the big British passenger ship *Arabic*, of the White Star line, on August 19th, and two American passengers lost their lives. The *Arabic*, with 423 persons on board, was torpedoed without warning. Fifty-four persons were lost, including 14 passengers. Captain Finch of the *Arabic* stated that he first saw the torpedo at a distance of about 300 feet from his ship. It struck on the starboard

WHITE STAR LINER, HIT OFF THE IRISH COAST. Side about 100 feet from the stern with a terrific explosion. One of the lifeboats was blown to splinters and the explosion threw a great column of water high into the air. The ship listed first to port, then to starboard, and sank, stern first, in ten minutes. Many of the engine room crew stuck to their posts until it was too late to escape. The lifeboats had been swung out and life belts distributed before the ship entered the

ARABIC HER DEATH STROKE



ST. SINKS IN TEN MINUTES WITH LOSS OF 34 LIVES

war zone. These precautions and a calm sea were responsible for the comparatively small loss of life. The fact that two of the victims were Americans complicates the relations of this country with Germany, since President Wilson had emphatically warned that country that the placing in jeopardy of more American lives by submarine attacks not in accord with international law would be considered

DRAWN BY C. H. FORBELL FROM CABLED DESCRIPTION

"deliberately unfriendly." The same submarine that torpedoed the *Arabic* shelled and sunk the freighter *Dunsey* a few minutes before attacking the liner. It is said that she hid behind the sinking *Dunsey* until the *Arabic* came within range. The *Arabic* was not under convoy and was bound for New York.

FAREWELL TO ELDER COMRADES

BY FRITZ ARNO WAGNER, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR LESLIE'S WITH THE GERMAN ARMY



JOLLY GERMANS OFF TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS
German Landsturm, with a few Austrians, on the long railroad trip to the front in Galicia, where they go to replace the men who have fallen. Germany has mobilized all men up to 45 years of age, Austria all under 50.

DURING the first six weeks of our military training, we young recruits spent many pleasant hours in the society of our elder comrades of the Landsturm who had, in times long past, made their two years training in the army. The relations between many of us were like those of father and son and we all profited much from the examples and precepts of the older men. Accordingly the order that called all of our older comrades to leave immediately for the front exploded in our caserne like a shell in a trench, and although the damages were moral ones instead of physical they were none the less very real. The order included all of the last Landsturm class who had made their two-year service in the army at any time in the past, and provided that they should leave our regiment and entrain for the front within 24 hours.

Although this was a hard blow for the younger men, we considered it a great honor to be allowed to accompany them to the station. The "old men," as we called them,

were, despite their great enthusiasm, much affected by their sudden departure. Among those who were to leave was a corporal who received almost at the same moment that he heard he was ordered to Russia, a telegram from his wife saying that their oldest son had been killed in action and that their youngest son had joined the colors a few days before. How many families are thus ravaged by this war! Cruel fate spares none in this monstrous time.

The comrades who were to go immediately to face the enemy were all between the ages of 40 and 45 years and some of them had already been in the severest fighting in France from which they emerged wounded, and were found for the time being incapable of further service. On their recovery they were recalled and placed in a Landsturm regiment. The whole town was out in the streets to bid them farewell and a rain of flowers came down

rôle of soldier and tears flowed freely as the cars rolled out of the station to our last salute, while the older comrades were singing, "Who Knows if We Shall Meet Again on the Green Banks of the Spree?" As for myself, I was all tremble, and like one in an ecstasy followed with my eyes the last wave of the handkerchiefs of those who had gone to meet, perhaps, a death of glory on the Russian battlefield.

It was touching to see these men leaving their country without having an opportunity to bid their families farewell. They were going forth to an unknown destiny, and who, indeed, knows how many of them shall ever again see the "green banks of the Spree"? Behind the train which bore our comrades there followed a freight train loaded with lime. Whenever I see lime in a railroad station my imagination conjures up a corner of the battlefield where hundreds and hundreds of my comrades are being put into a *massengrab* and covered with lime to hasten the return of their poor mangled bodies to the earth from which they came. The commanding voice of the sergeant, however, called me back from my reverie to reality and as the band struck up the Hohenfriedberg march we started on our return to the *caserne*. Amid the enthusiastic and seemingly happy crowd I singled out a woman dressed all in black who, with a little boy, was standing in the door of one of the shops. The lad seemed to enjoy our parade very much and in his enthusiasm he cried out "they look like father," whereas his mother fell to weeping bitterly, and I knew that her husband had been killed on the field



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG LANDSTURM
An uncensored picture showing the youths who make up the greater part of the recent German drafts. They have not had military training and many of them are just out of high school. All boys under 19 years of age are volunteers. It is expected that the 19-year and 18-year classes will soon be mobilized by Germany.

from the windows all along the route of march. At the station there was much handshaking, but no great words, the good-bys being exchanged in simple phrases. For a moment we who were left behind forgot the

of glory and the sight of us and the exclamation of her son had reopened the wound of her sorrow. Like this boy, the children are the most happy creatures in this time because they alone are able to ignore its horrors.

FRANCE GOES GRIMLY ON

BY JEANNE SAURIN WATKINS

WHILE at Bordeaux the quiet of a house in mourning prevailed, at Toulouse it seemed as though there were only a slight illness in the family. Toulouse seemed to be suffering less from the war, and there was decided animation in the central part. It was market day, and the fine Place du Capitole was crowded with little outdoor shops, and buyers were plentiful. Of course soldiers were in the majority, one encountering only old men and boys among the male civilians, while all the shopkeepers were women.

The aroused religious spirit of the country was very noticeable in the crowded churches. The early mass found beautiful St. Sernin filled with devout worshippers, the altars of the Virgin, of Joan of Arc, of Our Lady of Victories were piously adorned with flowers and surrounded with kneeling men in uniform, women and children, offering candles and prayers before beginning the day's work. In the afternoon I found the old

church of Dalbade filled, but the character was different. One was transported to the Middle Ages, when the church



WOMEN RUN THE RETAIL BUSINESS OF FRANCE
A scene in the market place of Toulouse in July. Most of the activities are carried on by women as there are left only old men and boys, and they must do work that women cannot undertake.

was not only a place for prayer, but also for entertainment, protection and shelter.

Not only in the large cities but in the small towns and villages one sees the women doing the men's work. At Carcassonne, that quaint relic of the Middle Ages, I was seated on the terrasse of a café overlooking the market place, when the street-cleaning squad, all women, descended on the place, armed with their brooms of withes and shovels, and soon had it swept and garnished as neatly as the men ever did. So expeditious were they that they did not want to delay their work to be photographed, except the young girls, who rather liked the idea. I talked with one of them, a pretty, smiling young woman, who took a keen interest in her work, and was certain she could do it better than a man. Until now, she said, women had had so few ways to earn a living, and it would not be bad if, after all the suffering of this horrid war, the women should keep some independence and equality.

LAUGHING AROUND THE WORLD

WITH HOMER CROY

GETTING ACCUSTOMED TO TOPSY-TURVY JAPAN

I JUST can't get used to how turned around, upside down, inside out, topsy-turvy things are in Japan. A Japanese carpenter draws the plane toward himself and a blacksmith sits down to work. A Japanese blacksmith never knows the joys of getting tickets to the circus, for he hasn't any place for the advance man to paste up his three-sheets. The whole front of a Japanese blacksmith shop is open with other buildings jammed up so close on each side that the circus man couldn't get a poster in. A Japanese book begins on our last page and finishes on our first paragraph. And their sentences begin at the top of the page and read down, like long columns of figures. They wear white to funerals and judge poetry by the beauty of the handwriting.

Japanese houses haven't any chimneys, so that you may see a whole plateau of houses with not a single curl of smoke as far as the eye can reach. The Japanese cooking is done outside the house in a little charcoal stove. They have no stoves to keep themselves warm—only little *hibachis*—gallon jars with charcoal in them covered with fine ashes. There isn't enough heat in one to singe a miller, and whenever they get too cold they take a warm bath. Bathing is a sacred rite. Whenever they have a spare moment they run and take a bath. When business is dull they hurry to a public bath-house and jump in; if they miss one train they take a bath while waiting for the next. They take them hot—steaming, sizzling hot. And the strange thing is they don't do the bathing in the tub; they have little foot baths about the size of crocks that they use for washing themselves and when they are thoroughly clean they climb into the tub. If you should get into the tub first the proprietor would break into tears and tell you that you were bankrupting him, for the same water is used all evening no difference how many guests the hotel has. After soaking a while they crawl out, steaming all over, gently blot themselves, get into kimonos and sit around bare-ankled. One would think that before the evening was over a fleet-footed runner would have to be dispatched for medical assistance, but instead of that they never catch cold.

When I got here and was invited into a Japanese home, I found that they haven't any chairs; in fact, there isn't a stick of furniture a foot high in a Japanese house. You have to sit on—the floor. A person of my build was never meant for sitting on the floor. When I get down on the floor and try to draw up to a Japanese table, my feet are so in the way that I can't get up to where there is anything doing. The waitress has to walk around my feet to bring me viands. By the time the meal is over she is pretty well fagged out. When the Japanese sit down to a repast they do not sit tailor-fashion with their legs crossed in front of them—instead they sit down on their feet with their toes turned back, pointing in the opposite direction from the way the person is looking. When I sit down on my feet, with my knees going in one direction and my toes in another, it binds my legs so that in a few minutes my feet drop off to sleep. At the end of every course I have to get up and arouse them.

FLOORS ARE SOFT

One thing to be thankful for is that the floors are not boards covered with carpets, as they are in our country; in Japan they are covered with matting three inches thick, and when you sit down you are given a cushion and a padded two-legged milk-stool on which you are supposed to lean gracefully with one elbow, while you use the chopsticks with the free hand—and they are sure to serve soft-fried eggs. I never knew, until I tried to eat a soft-fried egg with a couple of knitting-needles, why the

AGRICULTURAL METHODS ARE PRIMITIVE AND PAINSTAKING

A wooden plow and a buffalo equip a Japanese farm, most of the work being done by man power. Whole fields of rice are transplanted by hand. Imagine a North Dakota farmer setting out his wheat field one plant at a time!



MUSICAL INTERLUDE
Japanese maidens are fond of the samisen, an instrument somewhat like a guitar—in appearance.

Japanese invited Americans out to dine with them. Now I understand why they preferred having me to dinner to attending a comedy at the Imperial Theater. I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no white person will ever be able to eat a soft-fried egg with ease and grace while lightly chatting with his Japanese host—he can not help worrying about his chin and wondering if the kimono will wash.

A Japanese house hasn't a single window. And it's only the most stylish of them that have a pane of glass. A person who has a pane of glass somewhere in his house sets the social pace in that neighborhood. Instead of glass they have paper pasted on sliding frames, and through the paper the light filters. Naturally one wonders how they keep the rain out; this is little trouble, for outside the paper walls are a series of wooden doors which also slide back and forth.

When time comes to retire, you look around for the bed, but there isn't one in sight. It is rolled up in a drawer, and the Japanese wouldn't know a bedstead from a quilting-frame. Millions of people in Japan have grown to manhood, voted, paid taxes and gone to their reward without ever having clapped eyes on an American bedstead. To make the bed ready the servant opens the drawer and unrolls the quilts on the floor, putting a tomato-can-looking thing under one end for a pillow. Then she shuts all the paper windows and pulls to all the wooden slides so that not a breath of air can get in and the bed is ready. Money in the palm wouldn't persuade a Japanese to sleep with the window open.

Their theory is that during the day the air becomes full of dust and germs so that if you keep your windows sealed during the night none of the germs can get in; on arising

they pull open the windows, letting in the fresh air; by this time the germs have settled so that the air is pure. But when they get up in the morning their mouths feel as if somebody had just swept up.

NOTHING BUT BLOSSOMS

Japan is famous for its cherry blossoms. Each year thousands of people come over just to see them, and it is well that its fame rests on the blossoms and not on the fruit, for the trees don't have any cherries. The trees spend all their energies in blossoms so that there isn't any fruit except a stone and a shriveled skin. When a Japanese wishes to be particularly nice to you when you are having dinner at his house he brings out salted cherry blossoms for you.

The Jap is always polite, but once in a while he slips from grace—and when he does he is up against it, for there are no swear words in the Japanese language. When a Japanese meets you he bows three times and takes off his hat, but does not shake hands. When he greets you his first concern is about your ancestors and next about your stomach. It would be almost an open insult for one Japanese to meet another without asking him how his stomach fared. On the third bow he asks, "This morning, how is it with your honorable insides?" As you come up on your third bow you answer to the effect that the place mentioned is doing as well as could be expected and in turn ask him what news he has had from the front. Then he lifts his hat again and says, "Your delightful head this morning, I hope it have no commotion." When you tell him that you are pleased to report that it feels well this morning, he asks about a few generations of honorable ancestors and then you are free to take up the weather.

Even though they are elaborately polite, once in a while one Japanese will get mad at another. Their anger kindles slowly at first, finally fanning into a blaze that knows no staying. But even though there is a torrent of emotion seething in his soul there are no words to give it vent; it keeps surging harder and harder until he throws aside all restraint and gives up all idea of decency by putting into one phrase all his bitterness and snapping squarely into the other man's astonished face the worst thing that can be said in the whole language, "Your stomach is not on straight!" This is the final insult; nothing more can be added—he has cast the glove. There is nothing left for him to do but to give his enemy a cutting look, turn on his heel and haughtily *dap-clap* away on his wooden shoes.

NEVER SAW GLOVES

Japanese women never wear gloves. Thousands upon thousands of Nippon natives have never seen a pair of gloves. One day as an American girl and I were walking through a small village some distance from Tokio we were at a loss to understand why such a large crowd gathered around us on the street. In a small town an American always gathers a crowd, but this crowd was particularly thick and excited—and when the Japanese do any looking they want to do it up close. The natives kept looking at my partner, pointing and jabbering away wildly excited. The crowd kept getting tighter and tighter, while with our hands on our noses we kept trying to push out. They kept pointing at her hands, then at her face, and not until one of them reached over and felt of her hands did we understand what was the matter. The girl with me had on a pair of

(Continued on page 246)



FOUR GENERATIONS HERE
Children, mother, grandmother and great-grandmother form a rather unusual family group in Japan.

WAR SPIRIT IN LONDON SLUMS

BY RUTH WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE:—It has been stated frequently that the lower classes of Great Britain are not doing their share in the war; that they are oftentimes frankly indifferent to the outcome of the struggle in which their country is involved. To test the truth of such reports Mrs. Kauffman, a well-known American writer, made a careful canvass of many

streets in Hoxton, perhaps the poorest section of London. From house to house she went, talking with the people—mostly women—and she here presents most interestingly the general conclusion she drew from hundreds of such interviews that the poorer classes are doing their share and doing it well.



PARADES OF TROOPS AND BANDS ARE USED TO CALL OUT BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

A detachment of Army Service Men marching through a London suburb to attend a recruiting meeting. Voluntary service has not proven a

failure, but many leading men in Great Britain are urging conscription as the only means of realizing the full military strength of the nation.

JAMES H. HARRIS

HOXTON lacks the respectability of boarding-house London and the cleanliness of artisan. It is just sad and sordid and sullen—and northeast. There isn't even the hubbub of poverty about it. The children sit in stocking feet on steps or peer round entrances at you. Doors are open; there is nothing to steal. Here are the halt and the blind; reputable and disreputable; men who are sailors and provisioners; under-servants and casuals; women who, if anything, are charwomen and box-makers. The glacier of poverty has so borne down upon them for generations and scraped the bed-rock, that there would seem to be only jagged stones left, with one stone pretty much like another.

Could it be possible for men from such streets to choose to serve their country, and would their wives care if they did? That is what you want to see; not if here and there individuals are fighting for their country, but whether Hoxton as Hoxton in the mass is fighting for its country—the man, the husband, the son, the brother at the front, and the woman in the home.

Yet the stones are not alike.

The woman in the first house has a husband on the *Aigcourt*, which is firing big guns in the North Sea. No, he hasn't his stripes yet. He's a stoker. She hasn't seen him for seven months. That's a long time. But she got her maternity benefit all right when the last baby came, two months ago. Her two cousins have joined, she's not thought to ask where. A brother-in-law is in.

"*Shockin'!*" I never speaks to my aunt about it. Since 'er boy's been killed, it h'upsets 'er. You know."

NO ENCOURAGEMENT HERE

The heads from the windows and the heads in the open doorways inform you in concert that "nobody's 'ome" next door. But at the house after that you're pushed inside to the cluttered front room by an old tartar with a musical family of four sons. She wouldn't encourage them to go, not with the Germans usin' gasses the way they do. Her daughter and her daughter-in-law have never been the same since the raid. Somethin' *shockin'*? That's her youngest, ten, playin' the drum—she points to an elaborate photograph—plays the drum fine an' won't let 'er alone till 'e goes for a boy-scout or whatever it is. Oh, she'd ave no favorites, believes in treatin' 'em all alike, but another's in the band and 'as lay at Plymouth for months. She expects 'e'll be shifted soon now. The other two are married, an' they'd go willingly enough if they 'ad to; she'd not encourage them. "Ta! Ta!"

There's an old, old woman in a striped petticoat that doesn't reach her ankles, and unfastened shoes, big and clumsy like *sabots*. Her short, grey hair hangs loose and uncombed about her neck. She apologizes for her thick speech: she's just had a fit! But she laboriously fetches a picture postcard of her son, thirty-eight, who's in the army and "rides and keeps himself up 'igh," and she insists on telling you of her two grandsons who quitted good jobs at Sainsbury's (provision-merchants) to enlist. Her daughter-in-law has took on about the younger boy; he

didn't even tell her he was going, and he's only fifteen, but the mother doesn't feel she has a right to ask him back. There was a son-in-law, but he fell from a ladder and was killed "instant." And her poor little granddaughter—pretty child—has wept her eyes out because her young man went. She's getting used to it now; it's seven months past.

A neat woman, whose eyes miss nothing of the important events of the street while she talks to you, has four children so far and expects she'll have her share. You wonder what she considers her share. Her husband works on khaki. On his last contract he worked nights till eleven, and all day Sundays. He wants to join as soon as he's through with this contract, and she won't say anything against it. Prices are *shockin'*! She has to pay six-and-eight for the children's boots where she used to pay four-and-six! They tell her leather's gone up three shillings in the pound. Still, she must keep the children tidy to go to school. Her brother-in-law's been in the "Middlesex" for ten months, and no leave. Last letter says there was gallons of water in the trenches—gallons an' gallons, and you slip about in it somethin' *shockin'*.

THE GALLANT SHROPSHIRE

One woman's husband, who gave up a good job to join, sends his washing home each week from Salisbury Plains, where he's training, because his wife airs it well. Maybe he's gone: he's not sent his washing for a fortnight. There's no good *frettin'*, is there?

There's the chubby, red-faced woman who welcomes you at once to her heart, as if you're not a suspicious character in the neighborhood, and shows you all the letters



CHEERS FOR BRITISH SAILORS

Naval men are beginning to complain that the Army gets more than its share of notice in the English press, but whenever a detachment of jackies appears on the streets of London the crowd shows its enthusiasm for the Navy.

and papers and picture postcards she's got from her boy, who's in the Shropshire Light H'Infantry. "Otter than 'ell, that's what 'calls it in a letter to a comrade of 'is; 'e wouldn't say that to me. I've never been there, but it's reckoned a 'ot place. He's wounded now, bad, too, and is in hospital at Lady Ilchester's. See, this is the picture of Lady Ilchester's children, all signed by them: that's something to keep! They do look after 'im well. Why, 'e's 'ad a specialist from 'Arley Street!' Have you seen last Sunday's *News of the World*? Sir John French himself has been praising the Shropshire boys. "'H'admiration of All,' that's what 'e says," and she shoves her copy of the paper into your hand: "'E's talkin' about my son's regiment, 'e is!"

Near by, a man opens a door and fixes his wide eyes above your head. "Army?" he repeats, in a slow, far-off voice. "I can't. Don't you see? I'm blind."

With every unkempt body that emerges there is a story, vital, different from the last, and in some sense related to the war. One final incident for the spirit of Hoxton:

Two women are about to go out as you knock. They are mother and daughter, and the mother trembles from age. They are shabby and straight and thin. The mother has a dusty bonnet with a ragged, upright plume, and frayed ribbons. The daughter has only a few teeth left. It is a hot day, but both women wear imitation sables close about their necks.

NOT ENOUGH TO EAT

"Have you anyone in the army?" you ask.

"Yes, oh, yes," the younger woman barely whispers, while the elder nods her head in assent. "A prisoner in Germany—my brother-in-law."

"And 'e doesn't get enough food," the old woman says.

"E writes 'ome an' says 'e's 'ungry."

"*Shockin'!*" says the other.

"Is your husband at home?"

"Yes, oh, yes. I've two other brothers-in-law in France. I've a little boy. 'E's seven, but 'e's dead. I went to see 'is grave yesterday, didn't I, mother?"

The old woman nods and adds:

"Food's that dear it's somethin' *shockin'*. Fancy that poor boy bein' 'ungry!"

"My 'usband's a 'lectrician," the young woman says. "Borough Council. They can't spare 'im 'E couldn't go if 'e wanted. 'E does 'ome work."

"What kind?"

"'Im? 'E's special constable. Three nights a week, twelve at night till six. Shockin' after 'is other work, but 'e's used to it now; 'e started when the war began. That way 'e feels 'e's doin' 'is bit."

"Haven't you any children left?"

"Yes, oh, yes. Three. Savin' for war loan with their pennies. I expect they'd be in it if they was big enough."

The women care! The strange, dirty children 'now all about their daddies! Sad and sordid and sullen as it is, even Hoxton can talk. Lord Kitchener calls for a million more men. He won't get them here; they've gone!

THE WORLD'S RECORD LOW GEAR RUN

"THE life of the average motor car," says a writer from the war zone, "is less than thirty days." Not referring to destruction by shot and shell, but to wear and tear—the inability of the car to hold up under hard service over rough roads.

Here for the first time, the automobile world is finding out what happens when a motor car is driven by men who cannot spare a thought for the car but only for the service they get out of it.

The biggest problem the motorist faces today is *wear and tear and depreciation*.

Last year these two items alone cost the car owners of America \$400,000,000.

Your average owner hesitates to demand from his car all the service he has a right to expect. He is

always favoring the engine, the tires, the complex system of parts and plumbing.

Taking all possible care, he still faces an unreasonable *depreciation*.

Car owners, patient and a bit timid at first, are asking in more insistent terms than ever—*What will the car do and what will it cost in upkeep and depreciation?*

ing System does away with 177 parts—piping, pump, gears and fittings—the weight of water, the danger of freezing in Winter, of boiling in Summer, of bursting pipes, leaky radiator and cracked water jackets.

Scientific Light-Weight means first of all a critical selection of materials.

For the Franklin alloy steel we pay a premium of fifty per cent, to obtain the highest quality.

The vanadium cast iron in Franklin cylinders costs ten per cent more than the gray cast iron commonly used.

Owing to the grade of steel, Franklin springs cost fifty per cent more than the usual automobile springs.

The laminated wood sill of the Franklin costs fifty per cent more than the typical steel frame—but is stronger, lighter, more resilient; adds to the flexibility and comfort of the car.

If you have owned and operated any make of motor car, you have some first-hand experience with repair costs and depreciation.

The Franklin Facts about long service life can be obtained from any Franklin dealer.

Get them. They mean more to you today than ever.



Here is the hardest test an automobile was ever put to—a practical demonstration of what a Franklin Car can do, and of the great efficiency of Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling. At 5.50 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, August 4th, this Franklin Car arrived in San Francisco at the finish—after a run of 860 miles on low gear from Walla Walla, Washington, all the way without once stopping the engine. High and Second gears were removed from the car, and the transmission sealed before the start; and the car officially inspected and affidavit made by technical observers in San Francisco. Running time, 83 hours and 40 minutes—over 10 miles an hour. The route was the hardest possible and was purposely chosen as an additional test of the dependability of the Franklin Car—through the John Day River Gorges, the Harney Desert in Southern Oregon, the Siskiyou Mountains and the Burney Pass in California.

How many motorists have ever seen a Franklin Car in the Used Car Dealers'—or offered in the Sale and Exchange columns of the Sunday papers?

Franklin cars built in 1902 and 1903 are still running.

Two things are responsible for the long service life of the Franklin Car—The Franklin System of Direct-Air-Cooling, and the Franklin Scientific Light-Weight.

The Franklin Direct-Air-Cool-

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Why the Royal meets the purchasing test of big business

The Typewriter industry and the buyer of typewriters have long been in the clutch of the custom of "trading-out."

A typewriter that has to be "traded-out" after two years is going to need a lot of repairs. If it can only stand up to its work that long this is obvious.

Repairs cost *somebody* money. Time—working-time—lost while typewriters are idle for repairs costs *somebody* money. Who pays?

The Royal ends the two evils of the typewriter business—excessive repairs and "trading-out"

Big business buys and uses the Royal for the very reasons that actuate any business man, commercial house or individual to purchase it.

The Royal was invented and perfected by men who know every typewriter mistake that ever was made. They built a visible writing machine on true lines. Look at the Royal and see the rigid support given keyboard and all working parts. See the utter simplicity—the straight line key action, the elimination of unnecessary parts. That explains its long life and long wear—tells why your operators can do more work and better work with less effort on it.

"Compare the work" and you will see why the Royal is built to keep and not to "trade-out." Compare the time saved and money saved through the use of the Royal. Compare the increased efficiency of your operators because of the actual help the Royal is to them. Put the Royal to this simple, decisive test of actual comparison—and you will decide for it.

Get the facts. Know the Royal. Let it prove itself to you. Telephone or write any branch or agency for a demonstration, which places you under no obligation.



Write for "Facts About the 'Trade-Out'"—a little book which doesn't mince words in telling the story of the typewriter. Every typewriter owner or user should have it. We want to place a copy in your hands. A postal will bring it to you free.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.

309 Royal Typewriter Building, 364 Broadway, New York City

Branches and Agencies the World Over

A RAILROAD MARVEL



WHERE THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CROSSED MILL CREEK

The bridge was entirely swept away and yet within eight hours the company had restored the service by building a temporary bridge strong enough to support the heaviest trains.

SCIENTIFIC railroad management, which has given America the finest system of railways in the world, came face to face with its biggest modern problem at Erie, Pa., and solved it in a manner that is likely to prove historic. The New York Central Railroad, between Buffalo and Chicago, is one of the best-built railroads in the world and has not had any difficulty in the way of washouts or other interference caused by the elements, with the exception of the hold-ups caused by occasional snow-storms, in the last 20 years.

The Erie flood, however, cut through the fine four-track road-bed to a depth of 50 feet. Telegraph and telephone poles were uprooted and in many instances fell across the tracks. There was a cave-in here and a wash-out there. High bridges were dropped to the ground. The best that science has provided for quick transportation, safety, comfort and convenience had been destroyed by nature in a few hours.

Repair gangs were at work in jig-time. Linemen were mending the wires and restoring the telephone and telegraph poles. Carloads of slag and sand and dirt were on their way in a jiffy. Plate tracks, ties and rails were loaded on cars and hurried to the scene of the flood. Officials raced to Erie

on speeders—the little gasoline motorcycles that run on the rails.

The New York Central, while using every scientific device to provide safety and smooth travel, had been waiting for an onslaught by nature for a full score of years—and was prepared when the time came. Eight hours after the flood had acted its rôle of nature's wrecking crew at Erie, the New York Central had the four-track road open again and had made it safe for the transit of the immense locomotives and heavy steel equipment which the lines operate. The last train that went through before the tracks were several feet under water was about two hours late and the ones that were held up until American railway science and ingenuity had performed remedial miracles were only about 12 hours late. Within 24 hours all trains were running on schedule time. It is such disasters that come unexpectedly and cost enormous amounts that make railroad investments hazardous and entitle them to more than the average dividend. The Dayton flood, a few years ago, cost the railroads of central and southern Ohio and Indiana millions of dollars, and in some instances prevented the payment of dividends for several years.



GREAT STRETCHES OF TRACK WERE SWEPT AWAY

These had to be relaid while the bridge work was going on. For twenty years the railroad had maintained an equipment for such an emergency without finding any use for it.

OLD AND NEW IN WAR

BY MARTIN MARSHALL



BRITISH SOLDIERS IN SERVICE UNIFORM

They are being instructed in field telegraphy and are more sensibly and comfortably clothed than when in civil life. The uniforms are of wool khaki and their lower extremities are protected by stout shoes and puttees.

THIS refurnishing of the military arsenal with equipment and weapons that have been consigned to the scrap heap these hundreds of years is not the smallest surprise of the great struggle that is changing the map of the world. We smile at the old saying "from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations," yet it is literally true that one could paraphrase this to read "from ballista to ballista in five hundred years." Apparently nothing becomes too obsolete for rejuvenation. Ballistas, catapults, hand grenades, armor, burning oil, all are in use again.

Apparently before the war is much older armor will play its part in no mean way in trench warfare. Last summer and fall critics on the Allies' side were laughing at the German helmet, but not only has that helmet proved its great value in protecting troops from shrapnel fire but the breast plate also has come to be recognized as a most valuable piece of equipment in trench defense.

The hand grenade has become a much respected weapon in trench warfare. For months it has been in general use along the western front, each side being able to use grenades to the great discomfiture of the enemy without exposing themselves.

CHANGING TACTICS

Generally speaking everything that the history of war has proved of use seems to be coming in for a new trial. Like reform, war's panorama moves in cycles. The splendid cavalry charge now seems gone forever, taking with it the usefulness of saber and lance, while the obsolete grenade is in full favor. Perhaps fifty years hence by some twist of strategy charging horsemen will again shake the battlefield as they turn the tide of some gigantic struggle.

All armies seem at last to recognize that the comfort of soldiers in the matter of equipment and clothing goes a long way toward the hundred per cent efficiency that is the dream of every commander. This war has stripped armies of the fads and fancies of generations long past. The British officer of to-day is as comfortable and easy in his service uniform as in the shooting "togs" he left at home. Here, too, pages have been taken from the book of the past. The trim spiral puttees on the legs of Mr. Atkins and his Jap ally are but the recognition of the wisdom of the woolen bindings on the legs of barbarian warriors of the north. The "shorts" of the Romans are at the Dardanelles again, as any photograph of the Allied soldiers shows.

Along with full consideration of the comfort of the soldier has come a realization of the value of personal cleanliness and the necessity of strict enforcement of the rules laid down by sanitary engineers. Cleanliness is now a duty, the strongest factor in the battle against disease. Tommy Atkins has long been a model among the fighting men of the world on this point and the trim, clean-shaven veterans of British campaigns set a high standard. The French soldier on the other hand has never given much attention to the care of his body. In fact one of the great handicaps of the medical staff of the French army to-day is the difficulty the officers have in keeping Jacques busy with soap, water, shears and razor. Whiskers are banned to-day, but still Paul and Jacques and Jean allow their hirsute decorations full expansion.

OUR OWN EQUIPMENT

Our own army seems well equipped to stand off the ravages that follow personal uncleanliness, for each recruit upon enlistment receives a complete kit of toilet articles that even upon active service should prove most efficient. In it are tooth brush, hair brush, comb, shoe brush, clothes brush, razor, shaving brush, soap and towels. When one thinks of that razor, though, he may be pardoned a smile, recalling the remark of the English officer who said that the quartermaster's department issued the old straight edge in preference to the newer safety as "it is advisable to keep the men in the trenches busy."

On the matter of a tooth brush, though, there is no divided opinion, as the brushes our troops wore in their hat bands before Santiago taught the world the lesson that the trench warfare in Flanders drove home last winter. Not only do soldiers fight on their stomachs but with their teeth.

Personal hygiene is the first step in the warfare against disease, but others follow that are equally important. Immense stores of antiseptics and disinfectants are used in the camps and trenches, and serums are employed to ward off typhoid and other disorders which formerly swept away large percentages of armies. The anti-typhoid vaccination has reduced the deaths from that cause to a negligible number in both the British and French armies. Typhus has not gained a foothold on the Western front, and has been brought under control in Austria and Servia, where it raged last spring. The deaths from disease in the German army are few, perhaps not more numerous than in civil life.

Why Not Live the Thoroughly Enjoyable and Successful Life

I KNOW that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

The fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life, success and happiness.

Become Superior to Other Men. The Swoboda System can make a better human being of you, physically, mentally and in every way. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it. My guarantee is unusual, startling, specific, positive and absolutely fraud-proof.

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure?

Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best—thoroughly well, virile, energetic? Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."

"With more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."

"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results, have gained 17 pounds."

"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude, I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, Try Swoboda."

"Word cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and mind."

"It reduced my weight 20 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."

"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is im-



Pupils are men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 92.

Swoboda
Originator of
Conscious Evolution

The Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution

This is no experiment. I am giving it successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business and professional men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, and almost an equal number of women—more than two hundred thousand people have profited through this system.

Your Earning Power, your success, depend entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these, all knowledge becomes of small value, for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be. I promise it.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

possible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."

"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."

"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is perfect. I was in the ranks of poor health before I wrote for your course but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."

"Your diagnosis and explanation of my brain trouble was a revelation to me. I have had the best physicians and specialists, but you have given me more facts than anything I have ever heard or known. I have read your letters to many people, also to my physicians, who marvel at them."

MY NEW COPYRIGHTED BOOK IS FREE. It explains the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and the human body as it has never been explained before. It will startle, educate, and enlighten you.

My book explains my new theory of the mind and body. It tells, in a highly interesting and simple manner, just what, no doubt, you, as an intelligent being, have always wanted to know about yourself.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It also explains the dangers and after-effects of exercise and of excessive deep breathing.

Write today for my Free Book and full particulars before it slips your mind.

You owe it to yourself to at least learn the full facts concerning the Swoboda System of conscious evolution for men and women.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 1351 Aeolian Building, New York City, N. Y.

Age is no bar to the benefits to be derived from the Swoboda personal mail instructions



3 YEARS TO PAY For the Sweet Toned **MEISTER PIANO**

30 Days Free Trial

We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit, or pay or advance a cent in any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory, and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

\$1 a Week or \$5 a Month
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No cash payments down. No extras of any kind. No extra cost for accident free. Send direct from the maker to us and we guarantee you a saving of \$100.

Send now for our beautiful **Free Catalog** which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos. Our resources exceed \$4,000,000.

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Write today for our latest bulletin. Shows hundreds of remarkable bargains in diamonds and other jewelry. Our customers show as much and more than

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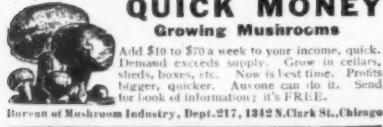
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Add \$10 to \$70 a week to your income, quick. Demand exceeds supply. Grow in cellars, sheds, boxes, etc. Now is best time. Profits bigger, quicker. Anyone can do it. Send for book of information; it's FREE.

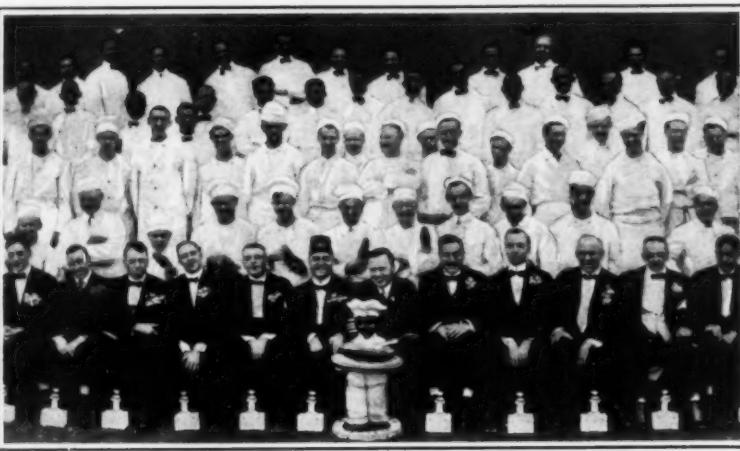
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FREE "linene" COLLAR

State size on postal and whether you want collar like cut or low turnover style. Reversible Collar Co., Dept. F, Boston, Mass.

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



ON THE LINE OF THE GREAT BIG BAKED POTATO

A bunch of the dining car crews on the Northern Pacific that fed 2500 Shriners on their way to the Seattle conclave. H. J. Titus, Superintendent of the Dining Car Department, behind the great big baked potato mascot.

A REBUKE TO THOUGHTLESS TRAVELERS

THE traveler of today is so accustomed to the comforts and luxuries afforded in modern railway and steamship travel that he fails to appreciate them at their true value. This fact is brought to mind by the signs in every railroad train, steamship stateroom and frequently in hotels. One of the largest Pacific coastwise steamers has a placard in every stateroom requesting passengers to refrain from lying down in the berths with their boots on, and the proprietor of a western hotel has expressed his request that his property be respected by his patrons in this keenly sarcastic manner: "If you are accustomed to spitting on the floor at home, you are at liberty to do so here. Make yourself at home." Almost daily one observes newspaper reports of the abuses of privileges by campers, tourists and travelers, until finally government action has been necessitated in many places to insure protection of public grounds.

It is a sad commentary on human nature that most of us lack in respect for other people's property. It is strange that persons who exercise the greatest care in conserving their own effects will put their feet on plush sofas in Pullman cars and in

hotels, will scatter débris about trains and hotel lobbies, will drop cigar ashes anywhere, throw away lighted cigarettes and often, through their carelessness, cause fires and destruction to property. The same kind of thoughtless persons will litter up picnic grounds, and deface property in seeking souvenirs and in writing and cutting their names in public places and conspicuous spots. With the growth of travel this tendency has become more marked. If the vacationist is to find a second welcome anywhere, it behoves him to show his good breeding by his regard for the comforts and luxuries of travel, and gratitude toward his fellow citizens who have made him gifts of parks, camp sites, and forest reservations.

Government regulation in New York State now requires that campers bury or burn all refuse, and that nothing be thrown into lakes and streams to pollute the water. It would be well for campers everywhere to follow these simple rules, regardless of whether or not they are required by law. It will be conducive to health as well as to the beauty and sightliness of the landscape and will increase the pleasure of travelers, campers and picnickers everywhere.

N. V. L. Wagoner, Okla.: Guide books and maps of Chicago can be obtained at the newsstands in any of the Chicago railway stations.

M. T., Knoxville, Tenn.: You can send flowers to your friends in San Francisco when you sail for the Orient, by the floral telegraph service of the Western Union Co.

H. K., Bellefontaine, Ohio: A handy and instructive guide map of New York City is issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mailing copy with other handbooks on New York.

F. J. K., Salt Lake City: From what records I have in my possession I should judge that the route from New York to Memphis or St. Louis and thence via direct line through northern Texas into the Pecos Valley, thence to El Paso and Southern California, would afford one afflicted with heart trouble the lowest altitude across the continent.

H. W. D., Stamford, Ct.: The trip from New York to Jacksonville and New Orleans, returning via St. Louis and Chicago, would cost you approximately \$79, exclusive of Pullman, over the following route: Clyde Line to Jacksonville, second class, rail to New Orleans; rail to Chicago via St. Louis, lake steamer to Buffalo, Buffalo to New York by rail.

M. F., Ogden, Utah: Only one line to San Francisco originates at Ogden—the Southern Pacific. You can also go via the Oregon Shore Line to Salt Lake City and thence via the Western Pacific to San Francisco. Both routes are good. Regular Exposition tickets permit of the use of either boat or rail from San Francisco to Portland. The same time is consumed. Round trip rate Ogden to San Francisco, returning via Portland, \$58.50.

F. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.: Lake George, Tupper Lake, Raquette Lake, Saranac Lake and Lake Placid regions of the Adirondacks are winter resorts, from December until March. Skating, baseball on the ice, curling, snow shoeing, spring, and ice boating are the attractions. The biennial mid-winter

carnival, with its picturesque storming of the ice palace, held annually at Saranac Lake, is each year becoming more attractive. Booklets, guide maps and lists of hotels mailed.

M. B., Florence, S. C.: Carry as little luggage as possible on a walking tour to the Pacific Coast. A khaki walking suit with dark-colored, light-weight flannel or cotton crepe blouses (which can be easily washed and need no laundering) would be suitable. Use high top, stout-soled walking boots and carry an extra pair. As you are planning to make visits en route it might be well to also carry a light-weight dress suit, say of blue serge, simply tailored, and a silk shirtwaist. Any of the large sporting goods houses will send you information as to the cost of the different kinds of camping outfits and equipment.

S. G. B., Huntington, W. Va.: The lake resorts of Michigan are so numerous and delightful it is difficult to recommend any particular one. For fishing the Cheneaux Islands are highly recommended; Mackinac Island region is very picturesque and attractive. In the new summer booklet of the Detroit & Cleveland Lake Lines, a copy of which you are mailing you, will be found a list of the various resorts in the Great Lakes District together with hotels and rates.

B. H. S., University Place, Neb.: The rate for the tour outlined from Lincoln to San Francisco, going via Denver, Los Angeles, Phoenix and San Diego is \$77.25. This includes a charge of \$2.80 for the special routing from Denver to Phoenix, Arizona, but this must be stipulated when purchasing the ticket, otherwise full rate of \$11.20 will be charged. The route as laid out is very comprehensive, but I would suggest that unless you have visited the southern California coast towns it might be well to make the run from Los Angeles to San Francisco via the coast line, visiting Yosemite Valley as a side trip from San Francisco. This adds \$22.35 extra for the round trip. The Grand Canyon could also be included as a side trip from Los Angeles at an additional charge of \$30; ticket good for 15 days.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Cannot burn
or Explode

You wouldn't dare do this with Benzine, Naphtha or Gasoline

For Safety's Sake—Demand CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

Removes Grease Spots Instantly

All materials without injury to fabric or color
Silk, Satin, Lace, Wool, Cashmere, Cotton,
Velour, Felt, Velvet, Lawn, Madras,
Net, Lisle, Flannel, Serge, Gauze, Chiffon.

Cleans White Kid Gloves.

Silk-Satin Slippers	Neckties	Cloth Uppers
Feathers	Coat Collars	Furs
Dresses	Furniture Covers	Blankets
Barasols	Portieres	Velvet
Wraps	Tapestries	Hosiery
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Coste-Cloaks	Piano Keys	Automobile
	Typewriters	Apparel

Carbona Cleaning Fluid is guaranteed to clean better than dangerous benzine, naphtha and gasoline.

It does not contain any inflammable or explosive substance.

Every householder who wishes to protect the lives of the family should insist upon its use.

It has stood the test of more than fifteen years and is sold the world over.

Be an advocate of fire prevention and insist upon its use in the home, factory and workshop.

Its use is evidence that you have taken precaution against loss of life and property.

Your whole appearance is marred by a single grease spot on your clothes.

It is removed in an instant.

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THE OLD FAN SAYS:

BY ED A. GOEWY

ILLUSTRATED BY "ZIM"

BASEBALL has had more popular seasons, no doubt, than 1915, but they have been few and far between. And the reason for the revival in interest this year is the close races in the National and American Leagues. The fighting in the latter has been sharp almost from the time play was begun and while, at the present writing, it looks as if the final struggle for the bunting will be between the Red Sox, the Tigers and the White Sox, with the Boston outfit a favorite because of its pitching staff, the other teams, outside of the Athletics, Naps and Browns, are so close, that the "dope" may be upset at any time.

In the National League the race could not be closer, and even the Reds and Cardinals cannot be put down as rank outsiders, with no chance whatever of capturing the bunting. As the first six clubs are bunched now, anyone of them may take the flag, but it looks as if the great struggle will continue till the very close of the contest. In response to the query heard so often at the beginning of the season—"What's the matter with baseball?"—young truly would answer, apparently nothing.

COME BACK? WHY CERTAINLY

*They all said that he was slipping,
That his big-league days were o'er.
That his arm had lost its cunning—
He was muscle-bound and sore.
In his time he'd been a marvel.
Sluggers had put to shame;
And the records of his prowess
Long since graced the Hall of Fame.
Fans bemoaned the great star's
passing.
Shook their heads and shed a tear,
Feeling that his time for moving
To the "tall grass" was quite near.
Still, when he chanced to meet
him,
They would tell him he looked fit;
"No," he'd answer, "I am feeble,
I can't pitch a little hit."
But one day his leader told him
He would have to toss a game;
And, though all the rooters cheered
him.
Each one thought it was a shame;
For against this war-scarred twirler,
Was arrayed the league's "best bet."
Every man a heavy stickler,
Each a tried and seasoned vet.
But the heavier never faltered,
Merely slipped 'em across the plate
With a speed which dazed those clouters—
At the ball they hit too late.
Fanned out did those mighty batsmen,
Hit the air and nothing more;
"Matty" had come back and foisted 'em,
As he had in days of yore.*

DOUBLES AND TRIPLES

"What is the average player's weakest point?" queries a fan. Easy to answer—his pocketbook.—The person who started the tale that Matty may manage a Fed team next season evidently is either devoted to one of the products of the poppy or is mighty careless with the truth.—Who said call the baseball war because of darkness?—If the Feds should use some of that great "cash reserve" to purchase patrons, the independent movement would be a great success.—Connie Mack's attention is called to the fact that there is a youngster named Jack Coombs making good with the Brooklyn outfit. His specialty is winning extra inning games.—This season Stallings is having about as much fun with his Braves as the manager of a grand opera company whose entire membership is suffering with sore throat.—It is said that Minot Crowell, the young Brown University star signed by Mack, never pitched a game of ball until two years ago.—When a party of rooters was informed that Mullaney, one of the American League umpires whose work during the early season games displeased many fans, was ill at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., someone came back instantly with the remark: "Well, let us hope that it is nothing trifling."—At the recent mid-summer meeting of the National League, some of the club owners who had neglected to purchase tar-paulins to protect their diamonds from rain, were ordered to do so at once. Incidentally, it can be stated that these same men were the ones responsible for the parsimonious twenty-one player rule. You usually find that the fellows who back-pedal on one proposition will renege on others.—A good finish is more to be desired than bad start. This was the Braves' motto last season and it is possible that they intend to live up to it again this year.—Can you imagine men with such names as Dana Fillingem and Everett Blankston being ball players? They are, however, and have been signed by Mack for his Athletics.

BEATING THE BUNTS

At this writing it begins to look as if the Feds made a mistake both in announcing that they would play ten-cent ball in New York City next season and in adopting the moving picture admission scale at other points in their present circuit. Any class which the league would have gained by placing a club in the Metropolis has been nullified by this move to compete, not with high-class baseball but with the semi-professional teams and certain other forms of "jitney" entertainment. Among genuine star ball players the independents' newest effort to increase their attendances, if not their revenues, is taken as a great joke. The men know enough about the business end of the sport to appreciate the fact that the Feds cannot play dime ball and meet big-league expenses, and those with whom I have talked believe that it is but the forerunner of a reduction in salaries throughout the independent circuit.



It has been alleged that Cobb would not be able to steal so many bases were he in the National League, but, having seen the catchers in both the Tener and Johnson organizations working out since the season opened, I fail to see where the catchers of the parent outfit hold any particular advantage over their rivals when it comes to throwing to second. With Cobb and Maisel, two of the American League's greatest pilferers, it is merely a question of getting the jump on the

pitchers and backstops and beating the ball over the ninety feet from base to base. I believe this pair would make an equally fine showing if in the National outfit. Those who don't think so should look over the figures and note that Bresnahan is a leading base stealer in the Tener league. And if a man of Roger's build and weight can pilfer bases on the National's backstops, what couldn't a fellow like Cobb do?

CLUBHOUSE PATTER

It is to be hoped that Judge Landis's decision in the baseball suit will be handed down before ten-cent major league baseball becomes a paying proposition. — 'Tis alleged that Johnny Evers has proper control of everything but his jaw. — The Giants originated the delayed steal and the Braves the delayed spurt, but this season the Athletics have won a new distinction by staging the delayed start.—The close race in the National League is cutting in heavily upon the space in the newspapers formerly allotted to the European scrap. But the race, at least, will end in October.



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THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA

(Continued from page 224)

Narrows. Do not miss this twenty miles of the journey. See it on deck. Watch the tortuous channel, the lofty, precipitous hills, abruptly rising on either side, from the water and ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in height, covered with timber except here and there where snowslides have cut a long sweeping swath from top to bottom. As you near the end of the Narrows, watch for the snow-crowned range of mountains in the distance extending across the gap through which you are moving. The last rays of the setting sun give it a golden halo of glory. From the deck of the steamer, as you look up at the rugged mountains they seem to be skyscrapers. The clouds are tinged with the crimson glow of the long twilight of this high latitude. They float over the mountain crests and mark the limits of a horizon that seem to hem you in and bury you. It was 9 P. M., when after half an hour's stop, we pulled out of the little harbor of Petersburg. The bugle on the hurricane deck sounded a parting solo that echoed across the still waters like an angel's voice.

WHAT CAPITAL DID

At 6 A. M., Juneau is reached—a night's run from Petersburg. Here you see what capital can do for Alaska. Placer gold was found at the site of Juneau in 1880. Then quartz claims were located, but the ore was of such low grade, running from \$1.50 to \$3 per ton, that little was done with it. Prospectors searched the hills to find profitable high-grade ore, but it wasn't there. Then came men with capital, ready to invest the millions necessary to treat great quantities of low-grade ores and make them profitable. They took the risk and the risk in mining is always great. What was the result? The famous Treadwell Mines, crushing 10,000 tons of ore a day at a daily profit of \$10,000, with 2,000 employees; the Gastineau Mining Company at Thane, crushing 3,000 tons and getting ready to increase it to 10,000 a day, employing 1,000 men and expending \$6,000,000; the Alaska-Juneau expending \$4,000,000 and a score of others, increasing their output and adding to their payrolls week by week.

This low-grade gold ore at Juneau, Douglass and Thane appears to be inexhaustible in quantity, and its utilization, involving an initial expenditure of at least \$10,000,000, is helping to make Juneau an industrial center. Its population in 1910

was only 1,600; today with its environs, including Douglass and Thane, it is 8,000 to 10,000 and still growing. Governor Strong, for eighteen years a resident of Alaska, is earnestly in favor of giving capital a free hand to do its work. He told me of a company that was ready to spend \$2,000,000 to build a paper mill and a nitrogen plant in Alaska to utilize its vast supply of timber and some of its magnificent water power, but it was unable to obtain the necessary timber and water rights from the government and the project was dropped. So much for red tape! I cannot understand why the government permits a person to locate and to hold a mining claim for gold or silver and gives him undisputed possession, while it refuses a similar permit to the locator of a coal claim in Alaska.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE

As Editor John W. Troy of the Juneau *Empire* says, "Alaska is the victim of too much red tape. A man can't do anything without running in danger of a conflict with some bureau or department at Washington." He charges that capitalists did take advantage of opportunities in former years to get the better of the people, but says this has all been changed and that men with money are now telling the people frankly just what they propose to do with it when seeking a public grant and are not working secretly any more. Mr. Troy predicts that in ten years Juneau and its suburbs will

managers of big mining enterprises are. They are college boys. They come out here and go into the mines and a few years of practical work gives them the solid foundations on which they rise to the highest positions. They have shown our miners how to produce gold at the lowest possible cost and have made productive the enormous deposits of very low grade long passed by as scarcely worthy of notice."

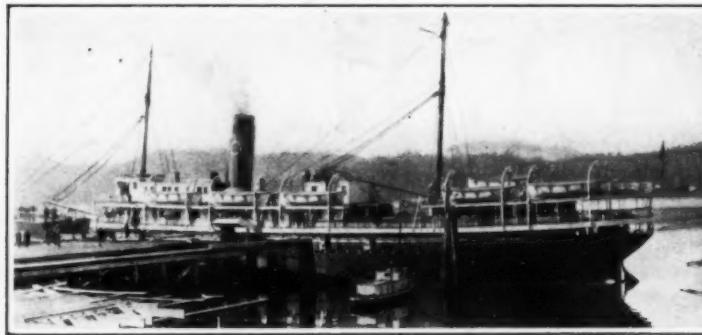
It is strange that such a general misconception of Alaska's climate should prevail. At Ketchikan I met a very intelligent mechanic who had come from Cleveland, Ohio, a year ago. He told me, and I confirmed his statement, that the lowest temperature in Ketchikan last winter was eight above zero, and that the fresh, clear invigorating air had given him a complete restoration of health and added 20 pounds to his weight. At Juneau, Mr. H. J. Fisher, President of the Commercial Club, showed me the official weather report for 1914. The mean temperature for January was 25° and for June 59°. He took our party 18 miles out of Juneau to see the Mendenhall Glacier, an auto trip of an hour. The glacier is a most impressive spectacle. For miles at our feet a vast field of solid ice from 100 to 200 feet in thickness was spread out. Streams and rivulets of milky water were pouring from underneath this gigantic area of ice extending as far as the eye could reach. It is called a "dead glacier" and Mr. Fisher says it is receding at the rate of from

100 to 250 feet a year. The mounds of pulverized granite, the piles of boulders and rounded pebbles indicate the recession of the ice monster with its prodigious and crushing weight.

Juneau is the capital of Alaska and is contemplating the erection of a suitable state house to cost about a million dollars. Governor Strong is one of the most popular governors the territory has ever had and Mrs. Strong shares most graciously the honors with him.

Those who are interested in Alaska's development will find much instructive matter in a very attractive 32-page booklet just published by the Commercial Club of Juneau for gratuitous distribution. A copy can be had by writing for it to President H. J. Fisher, Juneau, Alaska.

In next week's issue I shall continue the story of the journey and its revelation of Alaska's undeveloped riches.



IN PORT AT KETCHIKAN

The *Admiral Watson* receiving and discharging freight at this thriving and picturesque city of our greatest territory.

GET READY FOR THE IMMIGRANT

HOW shall we take care of the great immigration tide to this country which will follow hard upon the heels of peace in Europe? That it will come in mighty force there can be no doubt. Immigration following the Franco-Prussian War was record breaking, while the Russo-Japanese war tremendously stimulated immigration from Russia. At the close of the present war with the industries of eight great nations prostrate, with all Europe undercapitalized, with her finances so crippled as to be unable to give adequate employment to labor, there will be such a rush to this country as has never before been witnessed.

For the first time in the history of this country an opportunity will be presented to these immigrants to get on a steamship at home and sail direct to the Pacific Coast of the United States via the Panama Canal. What this will mean to the Pacific Coast is

beyond conjecture. The Eastern cities and states have already received all the immigrants they can well care for. Land is high here, and makes no special appeal to the immigrant, but land is cheap in the South and on the Pacific Coast. Ships could stop at all the Southern ports as far as New Orleans and Galveston, wherever settlers are needed, and then go on to the great Pacific Coast. The vast majority of immigrants from Europe are agricultural. If they could be shown how cheap American farms may be bought, and how low the taxes are compared to what they have been accustomed to, and what great returns would come from intensive cultivation, a vast army could be diverted to the land.

Nor will there be the same return to Europe as in the past; and the yearly savings, amounting to \$275,000,000 or \$300,000,000 usually sent back to the mother countries, will be left here for investment.

It will take efficient advertising to convince the immigrant of these opportunities, but Canada has gotten a fine class of agricultural settlers in this way, and there is no reason why the United States, with even greater opportunities, might not be able to do so. Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, predicts that immigration of all kinds will rise to an unprecedented height when the war is over and that a host of widows, crippled soldiers and rovers from the armies of Europe will be part of our heritage from the war. Those likely to become public charges will have to be carefully scrutinized, but there will remain a vast number of desirable immigrants, who will contribute greatly to our productive capacity, thus tending to decrease the cost of living, the rise of which will be one effect of the war not only in the countries actually engaged in the conflict, but throughout the world.

LESLIE'S EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

CONDUCTED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is maintained for the benefit of American exporters. Its editor has had 20 years' experience in placing American-made goods in foreign markets, and will answer promptly and without charge inquiries about trade conditions, selling methods and other matters pertaining to foreign markets. Address inquiries to Export Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have lost the great commercial hold which they formerly had in all the British Colonies and it will be at least another decade before they will be able to regain to any extent the supremacy in trade which the war has cost them. As conditions improve and markets become depleted, the requirements of these overseas possessions of Great Britain must be filled. England, France, Belgium and Italy cannot for obvious reasons supply the amount of goods they formerly contributed. I feel, therefore, that I but reach a logical conclusion when I say that all of Great Britain's colonies now furnish good markets for American products. Of all the British Colonies, India offers us the best opportunities. In the first place, the "open door" policy for trade exists and secondly there are no discriminating tariff duties in favor of Great Britain or of any of her possessions.

VAST POPULATION

The population is 325,000,000. Practically all the races and religions of the world are represented. This is an important factor to be considered in approaching this market. Ninety-eight and six-tenths per cent of the people cannot read or write. Four per cent of the inhabitants eat regular meals. The remainder eat when they can and where they can. The average native in India lives on less food per diem than any other human being in the world. Religious prejudices are intense. Men willingly die rather than submit to some dismembering surgical operation, for did not Allah command them to appear before him as they left him to come into the world? The Buddhists will not eat meat or take even a medicine derived from an animal. They died by millions during the bubonic plague rather than take a prophylactic serum made from pepsin and beef broth—because the pig from which pepsin was obtained was unclean to the Mohammedan and Hindu and the killing of this animal, and the bull from which the broth was made, was against the tenets of the Buddhistic faith. I knew an editor in Poona, India, to absolutely refuse a \$3,000 yearly advertisement of a patent medicine because it contained pepsin.

While men earn small daily wages—sometimes as low as four cents—yet it has been estimated by the Government authorities that India's native population purchases foreign-made goods each year to the extent of \$1.91 per head. This amounts to over \$600,000,000 annually.

Indians are fond of sweets and last year imported over \$40,000,000 worth of sugar. Clothing is made chiefly from cotton, which is largely grown in the country. The cotton mills of India cannot supply the demand



SWEETMEAT SELLER OF CALCUTTA

The retail business of India is largely transacted in bazaars, such as is here shown. The natives are fond of sweets and an immense business is done in confections. India grows sugar, but not enough to supply the demand.

and nearly \$300,000,000 worth of cotton goods was imported in 1914.

Perhaps 2,500,000 would represent the number of people in India whose standard of living is equal to ours. These include resident English officials, army officers, foreigners, and others in business, and the wealthy and well-to-do natives of all classes. This portion of the population lives almost extravagantly and they demand the very best that the world produces.

LESS THAN OUR SHARE

Last year India imported goods valued at \$600,000,000, of which we supplied only 2.6 per cent and this chiefly in lines where we have a practical monopoly—kerosene, tobacco and sewing machines.

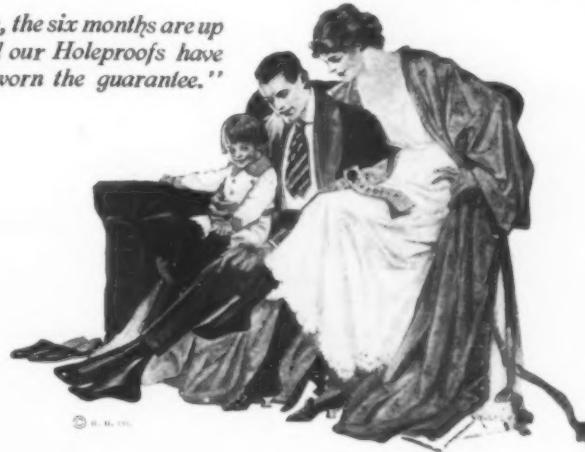
The native of India is a keen trader, none too scrupulous, and does business on a small margin. It is said that he retails goods so close that his profit is made by selling the packing box. Natives become landlords by the purchase of a piano shipping case. This would be divided into two compartments by a board. The lower section would be rented for a few cents a month to a silversmith; the upper leased to a *dhursie* or native shirt maker, while on top a cap merchant displayed his wares.

Incomes are so small that the individual who owns a "bubble-bubble" or water pipe has several rubber tubes connected with it and for a "pice," one-sixteenth of a cent, allows patrons to have one puff. I mention these facts to give a real glimpse of conditions. Despite this, I know this market is worthy of our best efforts.

India to-day needs drugs, medicines, cotton, dyes, glassware, machinery, matches, metals, oils, paper, sugar, boots and shoes, sporting goods, socks, haberdashery, wool and yarn. Last year she bought \$41,092,000 worth of these from Germany.

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output cuts the factory cost per pair.

We import Japan's choicest silk. We procure the finest, longest cotton fibre grown in Egypt. We could pay half for lesser yarns. But then these hose would wear like common hose.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



ROBERT F. ROSO

Who resigned as foreign trade adviser in the State Department to become the market representative of the Southern cotton interests. He will endeavor to improve shipping conditions.



SAM A. RASK

Vice-President and Cashier of the First National Bank of Blooming Prairie, Minn. He is one of the most respected financiers in that section of the county.



WILEY H. AMBROSE

Who a year ago, at the age of 23, was elected cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Hollidenville, Okla. Seven years ago he was an errand boy and collector.

securities, in a patriotic outburst, might unload them on us and invest the proceeds in British bonds.

The Street is divided as to the future of the market. My readers will bear in mind that for a year past I have pointed out that after a prolonged period of liquidation the chances always favor a rise rather than a further decline. The converse is also true, that is, that when the market has shown an advancing tendency for several months it invites sharp reaction. For this reason many veteran investors have taken, or are taking, their profits in industrial shares and preparing to repurchase whenever the market slumps. Some are turning attention to attractive railroad stocks and buying them in view of the advance it is believed they are entitled to.

Beyond question, strong pools operating in some securities are quietly unloading at a handsome profit without disturbing the market too much. After they have completed this process they may turn to the bear side and operate for a decline. Then another opportunity for the outside public to pick up bargains will be offered.

H., Craig, Neb.: I know of no Ford stock on the market. It is said there are only eight shareholders.

K., Selins Grove, Pa.: International Petroleum has paid no dividends as yet. Its wells are in Peru. It is in good hands, but must be regarded as a speculation at present. Better have a less number of shares of one of the dividend-paying oil stocks of the highest character.

S., Newark, N. J.: American Ice has a large business in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities and is earning a small dividend on the common. Last year it earned a generous surplus and many stockholders believed it was time they received a distribution. The present management could be greatly improved to the advantage of the stockholders if the latter would only get together and demand a change.

W., Chicago: Pierce Oil shares sold recently at about half their par value of \$25. The stock looks like a purchase for a long pull, for it has large properties in Mexico, Texas and other states. It would be benefited by the establishment of peace in Mexico if its property rights were respected by the new government. For real value and prospective dividends I think better of Standard Oil of New Jersey at \$400 a share or Standard Oil of California around \$300 a share. Many believe that both of these are entitled to an extra dividend.

M., Covington, Ind.: 1. U. S. Realty & Imp. Co. stock outstanding is about \$16,000,000, bonded debt about \$12,000,000 and reported equity in real estate about \$20,000,000. The stock recently sold under 40. Its latest dividend was 1 per cent, paid last February. With an improvement in real estate conditions in New York the stock should advance. 2. Remington Typewriter has \$10,000,000 common stock

(Continued on page 245)

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SAFETY

the first requirement of every true investor, and a net income of

6%

are afforded by the First Mortgage Serial Bonds we offer you. Denominations \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

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The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. These mortgages do not rank in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over \$10,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from \$100 to \$10,000.

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New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

We pay 6% because Wyoming legal int. rate is 8% 1/2. Our stringent banking laws give you the same protection you get at home. Why be content with 2% when we will pay 6%. Register now for \$150,000. Write now for free booklet "In the Big Horn Basin." Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank 14 Pioneer St., Basin, Wyo.

Savings Bank

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 244)

on which no dividend has been declared since October, 1913, and no dividends on the preferred since a year ago. The company reports a large and growing business and is in excellent hands. With an improvement in the industrial situation the stock should advance.

M., Kingman, Kan.: American Sugar and Pennsylvania Railroad are reasonably safe if bought on reactions.

G., Ironton, O.: Norfolk & Western is well regarded and on reactions can be bought with hope of a profit.

W. H. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Southern Pacific, B. & O. Preferred, bought on the partial payment plan and held for a year or longer ought to give you a profit.

G., East Syracuse: Pressed Steel has had a big advance on reported war orders but it needs orders from the railroads and these are not in sight under existing conditions.

T., Philadelphia: Chicago & Alton prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds are a fairly good speculation, but not an investment at 46. The road's earnings have been decreasing and the bonded indebtedness is heavy.

L., Seattle, Wash.: A good profit is always a wise thing to take, especially in war order stocks. This does not mean that you will get the last cent by selling now as the tendency is still upward.

R., Pawtucket: The United Wireless Assets patents, etc., were bought by the Marconi Company and the United Wireless is out of business. The Liquidation and Realization company officials say the stock is worthless.

B., Weehawken, N. J.: Union Tank Line is a Standard Oil subsidiary. It paid 5 per cent. in 1914 and 2½ per cent. in March of this year. It has been selling around 80. I would rather have a less number of shares in some of the stronger companies.

S., Sharon, Pa.: The Southern Pacific and other transcontinental lines are meeting severe competition from the Panama Canal. This is likely to increase, and may lead to a reduction in dividends. From the speculative standpoint Southern Pacific is well regarded, at present.

M., Catskill, N. Y.: United Cigar Stores of Canada is not a good investment. Canadian business has been seriously interfered with by the war. 2. Ohio Oil or N. Y. Transit look safer for a long pull. Better yet take Vacuum Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, or Texas Company.

H. E. A. T., Louisville, Ky.: The assets of the U. S. L. & H. were sold in July to a self-appointed stockholders' protective committee, which has clinched its control by trusteeing the stock for several years. On the curb the common is quoted at from 3½ to 4 and the preferred from 5 to 6½. No recent report of earnings has been made public.

D., Troy, N. Y.: Your list, including American Woolen, Anglo-American Oil, Pearce Oil and Standard Motors, is fairly good for speculation but there are too many tips advising their purchase. Tips are plentiful when pools are unloading. Woolen Preferred, Anglo-American Oil, Vacuum Oil, Standard Oil of California and American Beet Sugar Common, if it goes back toward 55, would be safer.

M., Ann Arbor, Mich.: Investors are constantly besought to put money in the hands of those who desire to establish new enterprises in fields that have proved profitable to others. This means that you put up the money for some one else to invest or speculate with. If the enterprise proves profitable, you share the profits but if it turns out a failure you meet the losses. Prudent investors prefer to buy shares of concerns that have established their business.

K., Belle Rose, La.: I called attention to American Beet Sugar Common when it sold between 30 and 40. It kept advancing 'til it touched 64 before the recent break. Indications point to the resumption of dividends. Free sugar, of course, will seriously affect American Sugar Refining interests. Some believe that in view of the urgent need of the government for additional revenues it will repeat the free sugar clause of the Tariff bill and retain the \$50,000,000 sugar tariff. I hope so.

A., Mechanicville, N. Y.: Your bank stock while yielding a very small income may do better by a distribution of surplus earnings, if there are any. Presumably there is a large surplus or the stock would not sell so high. You will have a better speculative

chance and higher return in less conservative investments in the preferred stocks you mention, namely, Steel, Woolen, and Can, and in such railroad stocks as Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania. Lehigh Valley must suffer from the enforced reduction in coal rates. American Tobacco Preferred is safer than the common but not as profitable.

R., Plaquemine, La.: 1. Guantnamo Sugar paid an initial dividend of 12 per cent cash and to 10 per cent stock last July. Its capital stock is \$3,000,000, par \$50, with no bonded debt and a large surplus. The stock is not quoted. All sugar companies are deriving advantage from the war, but this will prove temporary. 2. Lima Locomotive has recently been more active and quoted above 30 on reports of receipt of war orders, which is not the best basis for a permanent rise. 3. Mexican Petroleum is not paying dividends, and seems to have been manipulated for a rise. It is in the hands of a speculative element that can put it up still further. It is highly speculative. 4. American Car & Foundry Pfd. and Pressed Steel Car Pfd. have paid 7 per cent dividends since their organization. If the railroads were fairly treated, these stocks would stand much better. 5. U. S. Realty is said to have a book value higher than its selling price. It has suffered severely from the depression in real estate.

New York, August 26, 1915. JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Six per cent. Corn Belt Farm Mortgages, have been sold for many years to their customers, by the Covert Abstract Company, Mortgage Bankers, Houston, Mo. They invite investors who see small or large investments to communicate with them.

The Salt Lake Security and Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, highly recommends its guaranteed six per cent. real estate certificates from \$100 upwards to those who wish to increase their income on conservative basis. Write to the above Trust Company for its free booklet.

The Aurelius Swanson Company, 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., is offering to its customers a selected list of 7 per cent. first mortgage secured by Oklahoma real estate and ranging from \$300 to \$10,000. Write to the above Company for its free booklet describing its methods and list of loans.

Those who are interested in knowing the prices, dividends and high and low prices in recent years of Stock Exchange, Standard Oil and other securities should write for a free copy of the Investor's Guide of 270 pages, revised to date. Address L. R. Latrobe & Company, Brokers, 111 Broadway, New York.

Farm mortgages of the approved type in Northwestern States have been bought for many years, by careful investors and when well selected are highly regarded by those who wish to diversify their investments so as not to have them all of the industrial and railway class. North Dakota six per cent. farm mortgages in large and small amounts are recommended by Walter L. Williamson, Bond Broker, Lisbon, N. D. Write him for a copy of his free booklet, No. 308, with lists and descriptions of property.

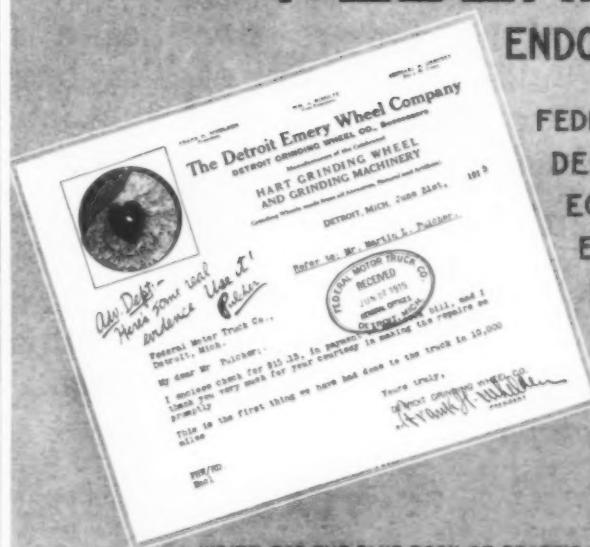
Six per cent. first mortgage serial bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, secured by mortgages on high class real estate in Chicago, have been sold successfully for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., Mo. Igaze and Bond Bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York. This house is especially favorable to small investors who seek to diversify their investments in safe securities paying a good rate of interest. Write to Straus & Company for their Circular H-601.

The easiest way to learn to save and also to learn the ways of Wall Street is by buying one or more shares each of good, dividend paying securities, paying a few dollars down and \$5.00 or more a month until the securities have been paid for, the buyer meanwhile getting the dividends. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, N. Y., for their free booklet, No. 4, on "the partial payment plan."

In times like these, when choice securities such as savings banks are permitted to buy, and in which they invest the savings of depositors, are selling on a basis to yield five per cent. and more, careful investors have an unusual opportunity to get good returns on their funds. It is well to avoid the tips and suggestions given by those who have no commercial standing and simply seek to promote the sale of their securities because of the large commissions they make. Prudent investors have no need of listening to such unsafe advisers. Well established banking houses are willing to make conservative recommendations to those who seek investments of small or large amounts. The well known firm of N. W. Halsey & Company, 49 Wall St., New York, have compiled a very interesting and instructive booklet entitled "Fifty Financial Facts." Write to them for a free copy. Ask for Circular L-29.



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HEALTH which is dependent upon continual dosing with laxatives and cathartics—that is a negative, doubtful sort of health.

Nujol promotes *true* health by restoring regular movements of the bowels, without harmful stimulation of the intestinal nerve centers.

Nujol is not a drug, but a lubricant conforming to the requirements of Dr. Lane's treatment for constipation. By softening and facilitating the passage of the intestinal contents it restores the bowels to normal action and removes the cause of constipation.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for **Nujol** at your druggist's or send 75 cents in stamps for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. L.



JUST ONE LAUGH AFTER ANOTHER

FILM FUN brings the fun of the funniest "movies" right to your home.

The September issue, now on the newsstands, contains, in addition to the

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A Copy

FILM FUN
225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Published by the Leslie-Judge Co.

There are pages and pages of other pictures; quips and quirks of studio life; advanced scenarios of the best new comedies; personality sketches of the funny men and women of the screen; and a host of other features.



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

LIFE INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

AT last it has been settled, "for once and for all," that victims of the assessment insurance system frozen out by heavy and arbitrary increases of assessments have absolutely no redress at law. A Brooklyn member of the Royal Arcanum made a fight in the courts against the action of the Supreme Council in raising the rates on the older members of the order. The New York tribunals decided that the assessments could not legally be raised, but the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court. The latter set aside the decision of the New York Court of Appeals and held that the Supreme Council had a right to levy the higher assessments. The Royal Arcanum was created under the laws of Massachusetts and the highest court of that state had decided that the increase of rates was valid under the organization's charter. The United States Supreme Court held that the judgment of the Massachusetts court should prevail in the matter. This was sad news to a large number of persons who, after faithfully paying their dues for many years, are unable to meet the requirements of the Council and must suffer loss of all the money they have paid to the order. The case is an impressive object lesson as to the defects of cut-rate life insurance schemes. The only safe and sane insurance plan is the level-premium one under which the premiums never change, the last being exactly the same as the first, no matter how old the policy holder may be.

L., Forest Hills, Mass.: 1. The Postal Life is a good company and is on a sound basis. 2. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York is one of the strongest and most reliable insurance companies in the United States. 3. The best insurance for you is one that fits his age and with his means probably is a straight life policy.

R., Brooklyn: No one can expect the agent for one company to do anything but "knock" the business of another company. The best way is to compare the annual statements of competing companies and satisfy yourself. It is not true that the Postal Life is spending more money for advertising than other companies spend for agents' commissions.

H., Shenandoah, Ia.: 1. The "best thing to do" in life insurance is to take out a policy in a good, strong, reliable company. Various kinds of policies are offered by the leading companies and all of them have merit. The selection should be determined largely by what amount of premium the insurant can conveniently pay. 2. The Reliance Life Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, is young, but growing and makes a favorable report. You might wisely buy your additional insurance from another company.

Hermit

LAUGHING AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 235)

black gloves with the ends under her sleeves so that the excited villagers were trying to solve the mystery of how a person could have black hands and a white face. When she drew off her gloves, revealing hands the same color as her face, they disappointedly widened enough to let us through. No doubt if she had not removed her gloves the legend of the woman with the black hands and the white face that once visited the town would have been handed down for years.

One afternoon I had to go out into the interior where the tourist never goes, and when I made a run that evening for my train I arrived at the station just in time to see it picking up down the track. Here I was, away off the tourist track, where a white man was a sensation, with no way of getting back till the following morning. So, without even knowing the Japanese word for hotel, I started out to find a place to stay overnight. But I think that I had better wait until next time to tell what happened to me that night.

BOOKS WORTH WHILE

SOUTH OF PANAMA, by Edward Alsworth Ross. (The Century Co., New York, \$2.40 net.) The object of the author is not to increase the sale of our goods in South America, but "to interpret to Americans the people who, in consequence of the opening of the Panama Canal, have become our neighbors of ours." There is less kinship between the Anglo-American and the Spanish-American than there is between the former and the Briton, the German or the Scandinavian. The author, with a world-wide reputation as a sociologist, gives an acute interpretation of the Spanish-American people from an economic and sociological standpoint.

Cork Tip or
Plain End
15¢

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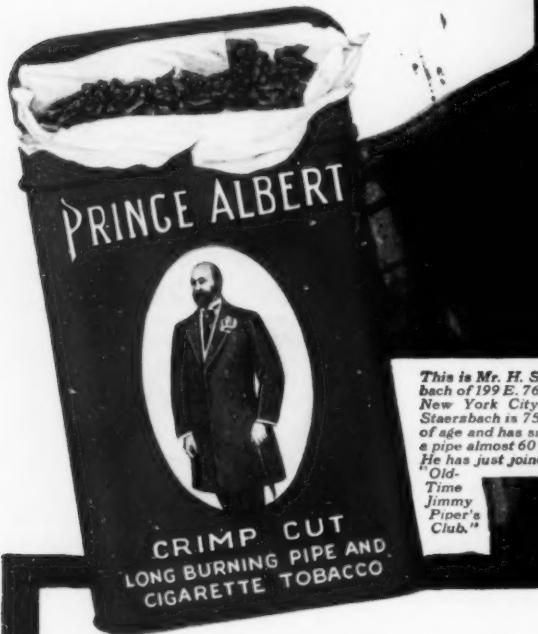
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the national joy smoke

makes men tobacco happy
because it *can't* bite tongues
and *can't* parch throats; the
patented process fixes that!



This is Mr. H. Staersbach of 199 E. 76th St., New York City. Mr. Staersbach is 75 years of age and has smoked a pipe almost 60 years. He has just joined the "Old-Time Jimmy Piper's Club."



JIMMY pipe and cigarette makin's joy is handed out to men via Prince Albert! It's the direct one-two-three blazed trail—and so inviting that even a whiff of this friendly tobacco gives you the hurry-up-hunch that you've found *your* brand, at last!

Sit-in on this bit-of-buzz: Prince Albert hits all the pet-high-points in your smoke appetite! It's cheerful, and chummy, and cool, and fragrant. And you can go to it like you can go to a friend with a bank-balance! It hands you a lot of happiness without a comeback! *The patented process fixes that—* and cuts out bite and parch!

And then, this little fact, too: You don't have to take a correspondence course in tobacco smoking to enjoy P. A.! You just jam that old pipe brimful, or roll a makin's cigarette quick like that—and you're off, natural-like, soon as you can make fire!

Get it settled in your mind that this line of talk is fact-backed! Prove it to your own absolute satisfaction that Prince Albert meets every demand *you* can make! Because, it certainly reasons-out that if men *all over the world* prefer P. A. it's worth while taking a slant at it!

You can't any more afford to duck P. A. than you can to gather hops in a frog pond! So, get that "lead me to it" spirit sparkling, for there's a tobacco shop down the road with Prince Albert awaiting your cheery howdy-do! The toppy red bags (fine for "rollers") set you back a nickel, while the popular tidy red tin sells for a dime. Also there's P. A. in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors.

But when you are pals with P. A., you'll hitch up to that dandy crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such bang-up trim! *Sure!*

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